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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1874. NO. 136.

FIRST EDITION

LIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a memorial of hundred bankers, merchants and others Illinois, many of them leading firms of icago, protesting against the increase in ume of paper currency.

Mr. LOGAN said he had heard of that meorial. Some of the men who had signed it d been the first to close their doors last fall, d had refused to pay their deposits, or had d them with all kinds of paper. At the per time he intended to present a memorito the Senate, which would show what was prevailing sentiment in that part of the ntry.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee on mmerce, reported favorably on a bill approating twenty thousand dollars to dredge d protect the navigable channel at the uth of Buffalo river and to remove the nd bar caused there by the gale of December 4. Passed.

Mr. CAMERON moved that the Senate proed to the consideration of the House bill in ation to the Centennial Exhibition.

After discussion, Mr SCOTT said there was necessity for speedy action on the bill, and oved that it be made a special order for Monday next.

Mr. SCHURZ hoped the Senate would fix as rly a day as possible for consideration of this without interfering with other great quesns now before it.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, from the Comittee on Patents, reported favorably a bill pendatory of the act to revise, consolidate d amend the statutes relating to patents and pyrights, being the same bill introduced by m on the 16th inst. Passed.

At the expiration of the morning hour the mate resumed consideration of the bill to malize the distribution of the currency ques-n, being an amendment of Mr. Cameron to structions to committee proposed by Mr. errimon.

Mr. Cameron's amendment repeals all acts Congress which limit or may be construed limit or restrict the entire amount of naonal bank notes for circulation, and provides at hereafter associations organized or that ay be organized for carrying on the business banking shall be free to establish and oranize national banks with circulation at any ace within the several States and Territories the United States, upon terms and condions and subject to all restrictions and limitaons provided by law except the limitation on the amount in circulation which is reby repealed.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, said while he as in favor of the government issuing all the rrency, he was willing to accept national nk currency if he could not have the entire circulation in greenbacks. Referring to e value of greenbacks and the act of Conress to strengthen public credit, he said it as not so much the services of the gentleman herman) as Chairman of the Finance Comittee which strengthened public credit, as it as the services of the other Sherman marching to the sea and Grant fighting in the Wilerness. Just as Ferry referred to "the other herman marching to the sea," General Sherman entered the Senate chamber by the main oor, his entrance at the moment when his ame was being mentioned creating some musement on the floor and in the galleries.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, read extracts om New York papers to show that in 1868 forton was in favor of specie payment.

Mr. MORTON said that in 1868 he believed pecie payment could be resumed. Times ere much more auspicious than now.

Mr. BOGY asserted that the West was suffering for want of money to carry on its inustries. He hoped the amendment of the enator from Pennsylvania would pass.

The question being on Mr. Cameron's amendent it was rejected—yeas 26, nays 32.

On Mr. Merrimon's amendment instructing he committee to report, as soon as practicable, bill providing for the increase in national ank circulation, so that the whole volume thereof shall not exceed three hundred million ollars, Mr. GORDON submitted a substitute nstructing the committee to report, as soon s practicable, a bill for free banking, and proiding for the convertibility of United States reasury notes into low interest bonds or gold oin at the option of the government, and onds convertible into Treasury notes at the option of the holder. Rejected—yeas 26, ays 30.

Mr. COOPER moved to insert the following s a substitute for Mr. Merrimon's amendment: "That the Committee on Finance be nstructed to report a bill providing for the onvertibility of United States Treasury notes into gold coin or five per cent. bonds of the United States, and also for free banking under rovisions of the National Banking act."

Adopted without roll call.

The question then recurring on the motion of Mr. BUCKINGHAM to recommit the bill with the instructions above provided by Mr. Cooper's amendment, several Senators inquired if the substitute of Mr. Cooper had been adopted.

The CHAIR announced that it had.

No one calling for the yeas and nays, Mr. MORTON demanded the yeas and nays.

The CHAIR (Mr. Carpenter) decided it was oo late.

The vote having been announced, Mr. MERRIMON moved to reconsider the vote by which the substitute of Mr. Cooper had been adopted.

Mr. CONKLING said, if Senators wanted an illustration of the infirmity of this whole proceeding he submitted they had it now. This whole thing had been going on without an appropriate committee of the Senate having given to the Senate anything which might be termed a financial scheme. There had been several bills from the Finance Committee touching the skirts of the general question, but as the Senate had been proceeding it had been denying itself any scheme well considered by the committee. The proposition of the gentleman from Tennessee, just adopted, needed no ex-Secretary of the Treasury, no expert in finance, to explain it to the most ignorant member of the Senate. It meant both expansion and contraction. The propositions looked upwards and looked downwards. What had the Senate been doing, excepting spending time in making what he had heard politicians call a record, and one which would not be useful hereafter. All the Senate had been doing was dealing in nebulous generalities. He thought the bill might be allowed to go back to the Finance Committee without instructions, and let that committee work out and report some plan which would command the approval of a majority of the Senate. He appealed to Senators to put an end to this discussion by recommitting the bill without instructions. He must say that he felt he would fall short of his duty if he did not add his voice against any new issue of irredeemable paper money. There were many things he did not know, but one thing he did know, and that was, it would launch this nation on a sea without shore and without harbor, to declare in favor of an increase of paper money. That proposition involved a falsehood, a lie, and a lie in the end would upset everything, from an apple-cart to an empire. It was false that a stamp upon paper transferred it to a dollar. The coin dollar represents the cost of production, and paper money was merely symbolical of that dollar. When there was no coin dollar behind it, it was merely a false promise to pay. He would say nothing about the fact that he would say that when no war enraged the country, when no overmastering necessities could be plead, guilty and mad indeed, is his belief, would be that action by which the two Houses of Congress would undertake to solve the financial problem of the day by an unlimited issue of irredeemable paper promises to pay. He again appealed to the Senate to stop this splitting of hairs, and let the Committee on Finance resume possession of this question and bring in some measure upon which eminent gentlemen around him so learned in finance should agree.

Mr. OGLESBY said he thought there was in the Senate to-day, ability, intelligence and experience to compare with the most favorable idea of the American Republic. He had been benefited by the discussion on this subject. He commended the wisdom of a Republican Congress which gave the country greenbacks and the national bank system, and had no doubt he reflected the feeling of the whole country when he made the assertion that the greenback currency was a noble one, and sealed with the best blood of the nation, and that it would be redeemed in gold, every dollar of it.

Mr. MORRILL said it was evident the debate could not be closed to-day. He proposed that the gentleman give way to a motion to adjourn.

Mr. OGLESBY said he did not want the Senate to adjourn in the middle of his speech, as it would leave it with no more intelligence than the resolution which he held in his hand (holding up Cooper's substitute). (Laughter.) He said he thought that resolution would become a very important paper in the history of American financial literature, and he would take it with him to the people of his State.

Pending discussion on the motion to reconsider, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. SCOFIELD, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill changing the title of First Assistant Engineer in the navy to Past Assistant Engineer, and of Second Assistant Engineer to Assistant Engineer, and providing that the course of instruction at the Naval Academy for cadet engineers shall be four years instead of two. This latter provision to apply to the class of cadet-engineers entering the Academy in 1874, and to all subsequent classes. After explanation, the bill passed.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill extending to April 10th, 1876, the time for completing Green bay, Sturgeon bay and Lake Michigan ship canal. Passed.

Mr. BURCHARD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked leave to report and have put upon its passage a bill making some technical changes in the law covering the exportation of spirits.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected, and the bill was recommitted.

Mr. WHITE, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to provide for the election of two Representatives at Large for Alabama, unless the Legislature shall otherwise provide by law before the time fixed for the election. He stated that the necessity for the bill grows from the failure of the Legislature to redistrict the State, one House being Democratic and the other Republican. The bill passed.

Mr. CESSNA, from the same committee, reported a bill requiring United States marshals and clerks of United States courts who have received fees and emoluments in excess of their legal compensation, to deposit the same with the Treasury of the United States; in case of refusal, suits to be brought, and future cases to be punished as misdemeanor. Special agents to be appointed to examine the accounts of these officials, who are to be paid out of the fees and emoluments received, but their total compensation not to exceed $5,000 in any one year. After discussion the bill passed.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked the unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee should have leave to report at any time, a bail for distribution of the Geneva award, and Senate amendments to the Bankruptcy bill.

W. R. ROBERTS objected.

The House then took up the bill for the distribution of public documents printed by authority of Congress, seeds furnished by the Agricultural Department, for the free exchange of newspapers between publishers, and change of newspapers between subscribers, and for the free transmission of weekly newspapers within the county where published.

Mr. KASSON gave notice that he would offer a substitute for the bill, providing that all extra numbers of documents printed by order of Congress shall be sold and disposed of, the agricultural report and abridgement of the President's Message and accompanying documents at twenty-five cents per volume, and all other documents at the actual cost of paper, stitching and binding, and that weekly newspapers shall go free in mails within the county where published, but shall not be delivered by postoffice carriers unless postage shall have been paid at the usual rates.

Mr. MONROE gave notice of an amendment to strike out of the bill all provisions looking to the continuance of the system of distributing public documents.

Mr. SCOFIELD stated that he would vote against the whole bill except the third section, which provides for the free transmission of weekly new-papers within the county where published, and of newspaper exchanges. This he would do in accordance with the pledge which the Republican party gave in the Convention in Philadelphia in 1872, to abolish the franking privilege and keep the mails free; but if the bill were to pass he would propose an amendment to strike out the words "without charge," and insert "without prepayment of postage, but the amount thereof shall be stamped on the wrapper and paid by the person receiving the same."

Mr. KASSON proceeded to address the House in support of the substitute of which he had given notice. He had been told this morning by the head of the Contract Office in the Postoffice Department that over that vast district west of the Mississippi and south of Kentucky and Tennessee mail lettings were fifty per cent., certainly thirty per cent. less than the last lettings.

Mr. BECK called upon Mr. Kasson to explain why the estimated deficiency for the postoffice was larger this year than it was last year.

Mr. KASSON declined to enter into the discussion of finances, but Mr. CROSSLAND undertook to demonstrate that that deficiency did not appear in the Postmaster General's estimates, but in the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, who wanted a couple of millions to subsidize steamships. Mr. Crossland continued to talk loudly and gesticulate violently, manifesting a very angry feeling towards Mr. Beck. The Speaker meantime used his hammer vigorously, so that it was impossible for the reporters to get any idea of what Mr. Crossland was talking about. At length order was restored, and Mr. Kasson proceeded. He would show the House what the voice of the people to the Forty-second Congress was. Here he had placed upon his desk four large waste baskets filled with memorials for the abolition of the franking privilege, while from all sides of the hall some interruptions and questions bearing upon the point that these petitions had been got up by the Postmaster General. In the midst of noise and confusion the Speaker's gavel indicated the close of Mr. Kasson's hour, and objections were made to an extension of his time.

Mr. TYNER said that he should support so much of the bill as authorized the free transmission of weekly newspapers within the county of their publication and of exchanges between newspaper offices, but he should oppose that portion of the bill which provided for what was equivalent to a free distribution of public documents. He called the attention of the House to the fact that the Postmaster General's estimates for the next fiscal year shows a probable deficit of $6,836,363, to which was to be added the amount to be paid for official stamps for the Executive Department, making the real deficiency $8,836,363, or over a million and a half more than the deficiency of last year. He believed that the next official report of the Postmaster General, and all other official reports, would show a still greater deficit, and therefore it was his opinion that the abolition of the franking privilege would not diminish postoffice expenses one dollar.

Mr. TOWNSEND would extend the privilege proposed for weekly newspapers to those small daily cent newspapers that were springing up and that might be called the poor man's newspaper. To make such papers pay the same postage as the great dailies was an unjust and odious discrimination against the poor man and in favor of the rich. He thought that the last Congress had acted hastily and injudiciously in repealing the franking privilege, in obedience to artificial public sentiment.

Mr. GARFIELD said the time had not yet come when Congress could say that it had fairly tried the effect of the repeal of the franking privilege, as it had only gone into effect on the 1st of July last. A greater abuse than the frank itself was that the extraordinary amount of public printing, aside from the *Congressional Globe*, which had cost about $350,000 a year. The cost of printing was $2,000,000 a year, and he believed that that was an abuse which nothing but the repeal of the franking privilege would stop. If this bill passed, all that abuse would be restored. He would vote, however, for that part of the bill allowing free transmission to weekly newspapers in counties of their publication

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked Mr. Garfield whether all these country newspapers had not asked for the abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. GARFIELD said he did not know.

Mr. BUTLER—Well, I do, and I thought they would be sick of it before the year was out. (Laughter.)

Mr. PARKER, of Missouri, spoke in support of the bill. An attempt on the part of Niblack and Garfield to have some limit fixed for debate was defeated by an objection on the part of Mr. Dolph, of Kansas.

The House, without taking action on the subject, took a recess. The evening session will be devoted to the bill revising the statutes.

The State Grange of Kansas.

TOPEKA, February 19.—At a meeting of the State Grange to-day resolutions were adopted requesting the Kansas Legislature to pass a prohibitory Liquor law, and declaring that no person who retails liquor shall be admitted to the order; also, declaring that the greatest good and highest happiness of an enlightened, virtuous and prosperous people are the legitimate results of thorough and practical education diffused among the masses. In the afternoon Hon. M. E. Hudson was elected Master of the State Grange. The evening session was devoted to the installation of officers and conferring the fifth degree.

The Agassiz Memorial.

BOSTON, February 19.—As a feature of the memorial to Professor Agassiz, it is proposed that the teachers and pupils of the whole country take part in it, and that on the anniversary of his birthday, May 28th, they shall each contribute something, however small, to a teachers and pupils' memorial fund in honor of Louis Agassiz.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A party of coal miners of St. Clair county, Illinois, who are on a strike, went to the mine of Robert Lewan, near Freeburg, yesterday, and drove off the negro miners whom Lewan had employed, and robbed their shanties of clothing, revolvers, watches, &c.

Patrick H. Dowling has been nominated for postmaster at Toledo, Ohio.

The monitor Dictator, for the safety of which much fear was entertained, came into Key West harbor yesterday.

Lowenstein, the Brooklyn barber, who shot and robbed a one-armed peddler at Albany last fall, was found guilty yesterday of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged in April next.

The President has nominated B. H. McEckron as Register for the Republican land district of Kansas, and Theodore C. Phillips postmaster of Bay City, Michigan.

The Ohio Constitutional Convention, yesterday, on third reading, by a vote of forty-seven to forty, gave the Governor the veto power, subject to a reversal by two-thirds vote of the General Assembly. The motion to reconsider was lost.

The Taxpayers' Convention at Columbia, South Carolina, yesterday adopted a memorial to Congress, reciting the miserable condition of the State under the present government and asking for redress and relief.

Stephen and Abbie Kelly Foster, with Miss Sarah Wall and Miss Margarite Flagg, of Worcester, Mass., refused to pay taxes because ladies cannot vote, and their property is advertised for sale. A convention to protest against the law is in session at Worcester.

A claim was yesterday decided in the Circuit Court at Providence, Rhode Island, which has been pending just fifteen years. The amount awarded the plaintiff was only $688,000.

At a meeting of the bondholders of the Central Railroad Company of Iowa, yesterday, it was decided to lease the road to the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company.

A difficulty occurred yesterday afternoon between two gamblers at Atlanta, Ga., which ended by one shooting the other.

The car shop, machine shop and several cars of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad at Donohue station, Cal., were burned yesterday. Loss $50,000.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Petitions for Repeal of the Local Option Law.

BLACKMAILING THE BANKS.

Committee of Investigation Appointed.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 19, 1874.

SENATE.

Petitions for the repeal of the Local Option law were presented by Messrs. Waream, Humphreys and Cooper.

The Judicial Apportionment bill was resumed. Mr. Rutan offered several amendments, which were discussed and postponed.

Mr. White called attention to the fact that an attempt was being made to blackmail banks.

An act permitting defendants to testify was read a second time. Messrs. McKinley and Wallace opposed, and Messrs. Cutler, White and Fitch favored the bill, which was postponed for the present.

HOUSE.

In the House this afternoon the assertion was made that a large amount of money was being raised by assessment in the various banks to pass the Usury bill. Circulars had been sent by Sanders and Gibbons to various banks. The names of bankers here were attached, which they pronounce as unauthorized and forgeries, and denounce the attempt. A special committee, consisting of Messrs. Young, Orvis and McCreery, were appointed to investigate the matter.

Messrs. Newmyer and Hays were delayed on the Cincinnati express until after the session adjourned, and were not pleased that the matter had not been postponed until their arrival, as they would have both denounced the attempt to raise money as a flagrant outrage upon a worthy measure in which they had both honestly given as earnest and incessant an effort as ever they applied to any purpose, and if any member of the House were implicated they would promptly move his expulsion.

The circular of the bank blackmailers was read and action taken as above indicated, when the act regulating the tax on corporations was called up. Speaker McCormick made an effort to have the building of associations exempt from taxation under this bill. Adjourned.

FROM HAVANA.

Continued Defeat of the Insurgents—Great Spanish Losses.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Captain Morton, of the steamship Moro Castle, from Havana, reports that in an engagement about February 1st a column of Spanish troops 1,200 strong was utterly defeated by the insurgents, incurring a loss in killed, wounded and prisoners of six hundred men. Intelligence that Captain Morton regarded as trustworthy, represented the Spaniards worsted in every engagement.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 19.—The brewers of this city are holding private meetings and taking action in reference to the temperance movement in the State. One brewer states Washington Court House formerly took one one hundred kegs of beer daily, but now takes none.

Dio Lewis, in to-day's *Commercial*, announces that a call has been made for a convention of the friends of the women's temperance movement to be held at Columbus on February 24th. The objects of the convention are general consultation and the establishment of a bureau for the supplying of lecturers and organizers. He urges every city, town and village in the State to send delegates, half of the number to be women.

At Xenia, to-day, the citizens subscribed a large fund to support the women's movement against the liquor sellers.

Jamestown, Chautauqua, reports the surrender of the last saloon to-day.

Judge Barlow, of Springfield, to-day fined five saloon keepers the sums of from $50 to $100 each for selling liquor in violation of the Adair Liquor law.

Father Murray, a Catholic priest, of Chillicothe, has preached to the women's temperance sermon, but opposed the women's movement.

Princeton, Ind.

EVANSVILLE, IND., February 19.—There is great excitement in Princeton, over an attempt to inaugurate the women's temperance crusade in that place.

Ripley, Ohio.

RIPLEY, February 19.—Breaw, proprietor of the only liquor establishment in the town is lying sick. The ladies kindly respect his request not to engage, as a band, in religious exercises in his house, but they visit him individually with prayer solicitude. Boehm, in the suburbs, locked them out to-day. Springer agreed to give up, but his wife and daughter object. Only two or three saloons now within two miles of the town. These will not hold out long. There was a heavy mass meeting to-night; house crammed and powerful speeches. The interest seems unabated. A petition was read and circulated for signers this evening, praying the Legislature to force Boehm to let the Adair Liquor law remain unchanged.

CRIMES.

The Monongahela Murder Case—Burglars on Trial.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., February 19, 1874.

The Monongahela murder case closed to-day. The jury found Mr. Cobb, of Kansas, guilty of manslaughter. Sentence will be given to-morrow. McElhattan, as accessory, was cleared.

The case of Rankin and Steep, charged with a burglary here a few days ago, was taken up this afternoon, and is still on trial.

Woman and Child Murdered.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, February 19.—Mrs. Elizabeth Brownlee, wife of A. W. Brownlee, a wealthy farmer of this county, was brutally murdered by some persons unknown in her house last evening. Some time after dark a double-barreled shot gun, and died instantly. Her youngest child, four years old, was fatally shot. No clue to the murderers, and their object is unknown, although it is thought they were intent on robbery.

CASUALTIES.

Poisoned at a Ball.

BOSTON, February 19.—John Magar attended a ball at the Willard House, Hyde Park, on Saturday last, and wandering into one of the private rooms took a draught from a bottle which he thought contained liquor, but proved to be poison. He died last night.

Falls From a Scaffold.

EVANSVILLE, IND., February 19.—William Baker, a painter, fell from a scaffold on Grace church this morning, and was so severely injured that his life is believed to be in danger.

Child Burned to Death.

LOUISVILLE, KY., February 19.—In New Albany, Indiana, to-day, a six-year-old child of William Hughes, while playing with matches in a lumber-yard, set fire to the house and was burned to death before it could be rescued.

New Mexico Indian Ca e Settled.

ST. LOUIS, February 19.—The *Republican's* correspondent at Santa Fe, New Mexico, says the Supreme Court of that Territory has decided that the Peublo Indians of New Mexico are citizens of the United States under the treaty of Guadaloupe-Hidalgo, with the right to sell and dispose of their lands like other citizens. This decision will add about four thousand voters to the population of the Territory, and relieve the government of the necessity and expense of supporting Pueblo agents and distributing farming implements among them.

Strike of Cotton Mill Hands—Closing of Various Establishments.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.—The employees of Kensington cotton mill are on strike. The establishments of Messrs. Porter & Dickey, James Long & Bro., John Dallas & Bro., Joseph Welsh & Son, Thornton & Smith, Irwin & Stinson, and other large mills are being closed. At least two thousand hands are out of employment by the strike. Most of the employees in Kensington mills are women, and it is said that after concerted action had been decided upon they marched from mill to mill and induced others to stop work. The women allege that the average wages paid them before the panic was from five to six dollars per week for a pair of looms, and this was reduced fifteen per cent. They now demand the old prices, saying that they are unable to live on the wages received. They also allege that their employers are obtaining as high prices for their goods as they did before the panic, and can afford to go back to the old rates. The employers say they will probably go back to the old prices when the spring trade begins. A meeting of strikers will be held to-morrow morning. There is no trouble here in the shoe trade.

A South Carolina negro has a thousand dollars' worth of toadstools to sell the government for exhibition at the Centennial.

Important to Grocers.

Dealers that have not received a copy of my circular and prices current will please send in their names at once. Sent free to dealers by mail.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front, Pittsburgh.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Vacant District Attorneyship for Western Pennsylvania.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Petitions Thereon to Order.

Exciting Scenes in the House.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19, 1874.

The Vacant District Attorneyship.

The vacant United States Attorneyship of the Western District of Pennsylvania, is attracting a host of applicants. Mr. Blakely, of Allegheny, arrived first on the ground. Among the names of prominent applicants for the office are Col. Bayne, of Pittsburgh; Col. Thompson, of Butler; Mr. Harvey, of Lock Haven; and Judges McNally, of Clearfield, and Souther, of Erie. There will be a consultation between Senator Scott and that portion of the Pennsylvania Congressional delegation representing the Western Judicial District, on the subject of a new appointment. Senator Scott has expressed his desire that a successor shall be appointed who will fill the office with character and ability. It is understood that no action will be taken for several days.

The Consular Service.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will to-morrow consider the bill to reorganize the consular service. It provides for Consuls General with salaries from two thousand to six thousand dollars, and seven clases of Consuls from one thousand to four thousand dollars.

Franking Privilege Excitement in the House.

The debate on Mr. Packer's bill in relation to the franking of documents, which opened rather tamely yesterday, took a lively turn today and caused more excitement than anything that has occurred this session since the Salary Repeal bill was disposed of. Mr. Kasson, who represents a Granger constituency, and who is anxious to be recognized as a Granger leader, took the floor for a dead set against the pending bill. He asserted very strongly that the repeal of the franking privilege had resulted in a great saving to the government. But in spite of this assertion he could not explain how it happened that there was a greater deficiency than heretofore, and why it was that Mr. Cresswell's estimates for the next fiscal year were much greater than those received for the current year. Mr. Beck of Kentucky, annoyed Mr. Kasson a good deal by his questions. Beck's questions led to a very exciting scene between himself and his colleague, Mr. Crossland, a member of the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, and an opponent of the restoration of the franking privilege. Beck took the floor for a few minutes with him, but, as he stated to-day, on that occasion he struck out his remarks at Mr. Crossland's request, because their insertion would have involved the former in a personal row with Crossland, at this remark, approached Beck in a somewhat threatening manner. Members sprang from their seats and a large number congregated in the area in front of the Speaker's chair. others loudly called to order. The Speaker pounded and pounded with his gavel, but Mr. Crossland would not heed either the calls or the sound of the gavel, but rattled on at the top of his voice, all the while shaking his hand at Mr. Beck. Partial order was finally restored, and Mr. Crossland, having relieved, as he say, relief to one of the cloak rooms to cool off, Mr. Beck keeping his seat. This scene had not fully subsided when Mr. Kasson created another flurry by calling upon the Clerk's desk before him a number of baskets containing petitions that had been sent in for the repeal of the franking privilege. He was at once besieged by a number of Democratic members desiring to know whether it was not a fact that the heads of the petition had been printed by order of the Postmaster General. On the petitions had been carefully examined, the fact would have been ascertained that in some cases where postmasters had sent the petitions in, they had themselves printed and sent and forwarded the petition in accordance with directions from the Postmaster General. This renewed scene of confusion was too much for the Speaker's nerves, and he not allowed the proceed further, and did not have the pleasure of finishing his speech. Just before the recess was taken an effort was made to fix a limit for the debate, but the proposition was objected to, and it looks now as though the debate would run through all next week, to the exclusion of other questions except the reports of committees in the morning hour. Each member seems anxious to put himself on the record on the question.

Rear Admiral Sands.

for several years past Superintendent of the Naval Observatory by reason of age having been retired, will to-morrow be succeeded by Rear Admiral Davis.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19, 1874.

COMMITTEE PROCEEDINGS.

Representatives Buckner, Whitehead and Crossland argued to-day, before the Committee on Ways and Means, in favor of removing the tax on tobacco. The Joint Committee on Library have decided that it is not expedient to recommend the purchase, this season, of the Catlin collection of paintings and implements of North American Indians. The collection is said to be about one hundred thousand dollars. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections had another hearing to-day, in the Spencer-Keas contest for seat as Senator from Alabama.

PROPOSED STOPPAGE OF RECRUITING.

The indications are that the Senate Committee on Appropriations will agree to the action of the House providing for a reduction of the army and limiting it to twenty-five thousand men by stopping recruiting.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following were the customs receipts for the week ending 14th inst.: New York, $2,453,107; Philadelphia, $240,405; Baltimore, $154,672; Boston, $203,978.

DINNER TO CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE.

Chief Justice Waite was on the floor of the Senate some time this afternoon, and was introduced to most of the Senators by Senator Sherman. Secretary Delano gave a dinner to Chief Justice Waite this evening. The guests were the President, members of the Cabinet, Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and Representatives Gunckel and Sherwood of Ohio.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW PLANET.

Dr. Peters, of Hamilton College, telegraphed to-day to Professor Henry that he had discovered a planet in 11h. 19m., right ascension, plus 4 deg. 25m. declination.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, February 19, 1874.

A Democratic caucus of both Houses of the Legislature decided to-night to introduce a bill to abolish the office of Gas Commissioner. They also appointed a committee, consisting of Senator Worthington and Speaker Converse of the House, to report upon the expediency of reorganizing the management of the penal and benevolent institutions of the State, by placing them under the control of a commission of three persons to be appointed by the Governor, requiring them to report quarterly to him and to be removed by him for cause. A resolution to abolish the offices of Railroad Commissioner and Commissioner of Insurance, was voted down.

COLUMBUS, February 19.—In the House, this afternoon, House bill providing that wards containing a voting population of eight hundred or more, shall be divided into two or more voting precincts, was passed. Bills were introduced to abolish the office of State Gas Commissioner; to provide that in cities first-class primary meetings shall commence at 10 A. M. and close at 7 P. M; to tax school lands for road purposes; to prevent the sale of shoddy goods without notification; to change the manner of testing illuminating oils so as to conform as nearly as possible to the Pennsylvania test; to protect sidewalks.

In the Senate, bills were introduced to reduce the rates of taxation now authorized by municipal corporations on an average from fifteen to twenty per cent.; to define and establish practice in trials upon the contesting of wills. The Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire and report on the expediency of so changing or codifying criminal laws whereby the penalty and degrees of punishment for the same statutory offense may be less discretionary with those who administer the laws. Bills for the payment of Morgan raid claims, was made the special order for next Thursday.

FIRE RECORD.

Destructive Fire at Lagrange—A Number of Horses and Sheep Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LAGRANGE, IND., February 19, 1874.

A barn belonging to David Smith, was set on fire and totally destroyed, as well as ten horses, one hundred and twenty-five sheep, and five agricultural implements, including two new reapers. Loss over five thousand dollars. No insurance.

Nashville Residence Burned—Loss $40,000.

ST. LOUIS, February 19.—The fine residence of R. J. Watson, seven miles from this city was burned early yesterday morning. Loss $40,000. Insured for $26,000.

Horses Burned at Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, PA., February 19.—Biggart's sale and exchange stables, with six valuable horses, were burned this afternoon.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

LONDON, February 19.—The *Times* says the Earl of Derby is to receive the portfolio of Secretary of State for the Foreign Department, and the Marquis of Salisbury that of Secretary of State for India. It is probable that Disraeli will complete his cabinet by to-night.

It is said the Marquis of Westminster is to be made a Duke.

DISRAELI WILL WAIT ON THE QUEEN—A NEW PEER—PROPOSAL FOR KNIGHTHOOD.

LONDON, February 19.—Mr. Disraeli will go to Windsor to-morrow and submit to the Queen a list of the members of the new ministry.

The Queen will hold a Council of State on Saturday, at which the resignations of Gladstone and his colleagues will be formally accepted and the seals of office be conferred on the new ministers.

Viscount Enfield will be summoned to the Chamber of Peers as Baron Strafford. Gladstone has advised the Queen to confer Knighthood on Charles Reed, member of the late Parliament for Hackney.

THE HOME RULERS.

LONDON, February 19.—Dr. Isaac Butt, member elect of Parliament for Limerick, addressed a meeting of the Home Rule Association in Dublin to-night. He claimed there would be eighty-three supporters of the Home Rule movement in the new Parliament. This number included twenty-four elected in England. He expressed the opinion that the Conservative government would not last beyond three sessions of Parliament. The Irish Home Rule members elect will meet in conference at Dublin on the 2d of March.

France.

THE JOURNALS ON THE SITUATION—THE CARLISTS AROUND BILBOA.

PARIS, February 19.—Journals here reproduce in full General Moltke's speech in the Reichstag on the Military bill, and comment on the gravity of the situation.

L'Union has a dispatch from Spain stating that General Moriones, finding the Carlist force around Bilboa stronger than he anticipated, retired, and that Bilboa has sent a deputation to the besiegers to negotiate a capitulation.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, February 19.—The steamer Canadian, from Baltimore, has arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, February 19.—Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £273,000 during the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liabilities, which was last week 48¾ per cent., is now 49¾ per cent. Consols for money, 92¾@92¾; for account 92¾@92½. Bonds—5's, old, 110; 5's, 110; new 5's, 104¾. Erie 44¾; Erie preferred 68¾. Refined petroleum 19¾d. Tallow 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, February 19.—Cotton easier; upland 8d; Orleans 8¼d; sales 12,000 bales: American 6,700, speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs quiet. Wheat 10s 3d@10s 11d for winter; California white 12s 3d@13s 6d for club do. Flour 24s@28s.

PARIS, February 19.—Specie in Bank of France increased 2,942,000 francs during the past week.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 20, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR FRIDAY.

For the Lower Lake region and Ohio Valley, rising barometer, lower temperature, northwesterly winds and clear or clearing weather.

In New England, southwest winds, cloud and rain, followed by rising barometer, westerly winds and clearing weather. For the Middle Atlantic States, partly cloudy and clearing weather, with lower barometer, followed by rising pressure and westerly winds. For the South Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States, increasing southwesterly winds, falling or stationary barometer, cloudy weather, and possibly light rain. For the Western Gulf, southeasterly winds shifting to northerly with falling temperature, rising barometer and clearing weather. For the Upper Lakes and the Northwest, rising followed by falling barometer, clear weather and subsequently southeawest winds.

Midnight Bulletin.

FEBRUARY 19, 1874—10:45 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	49	S.	Light rain.
Cincinnati, O.	50	S.	Fair.
Fort Gibson, C. N.	54	Calm.	Cloudy.
Fort Sully, D. T.	26	S. E.	Clear.
Indianapolis,	50	S.	Cloudy.
Keokuk, Iowa.	32	N. W.	Threat'g.
Leavenworth, Ks.	31	N.	Lt. snow.
Longsville, Ky.	50	S.	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.	53	S. E.	Fair.
Nashville, Tenn.	50	S. E.	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	54	N. E.	Clear.
Shreveport, La.	67	S. E.	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.	50	S.	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn.	5	W.	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.	65	S. E.	Cloudy.
Yankton, D. T.	11	N. W.	Clear.
Lacrosse, Minn	14	N. W.	Clear.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 19, 1874.

A MURDERER SENTENCED.

John E. Simmons, convicted of killing Nicholas Duryea, has been sentenced to imprisonment in the State's prison with hard labor for three years and six months.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Arrived, the steamships Victoria from Glasgow; Holsatia from Hamburg, and Nevada from Liverpool.

ANOTHER RAILWAY STRIKE.

Another strike on the New York and Midland Railroad has taken place to-day, owing to the failure of the hands to realize on the extra pay which they were paid a few weeks ago. Switches are spiked at Summit, and no trains allowed to run.

The Tennessee Grangers.

NASHVILLE, February 19.—The State Grange of Tennessee assembled at Gallatin

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1874.

FORNEY, in the *Press*, two weeks ago, said: "For once, Philadelphia will have an honest election." And she has had it, notwithstanding FORNEY's present allegations to the contrary.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* says it is easy to get up extracts from the Rebel Archives—"as easy as lying." A great deal easier, if the *Patriot* only knew it, for it is always easier, with an honest man, to tell the truth than to lie.

TO-DAY the Chicago *Tribune* will endeavor to demonstrate, by the FOUCAULT pendulum experiment, that the earth *does* move. Now can it, by the FOUCAULT experiment, or any other experiment, prove that the Chicago papers move?

THE New York *Post* says the Grangers' platform "is more like a new Sermon on the Mount than like a political declaration of faith." This explains why, as soon as the declaration of principle in question was published, the Democracy dropped the organization like a hot brick.

IT MAY be affirmed, as a general principle, that it is the publication of the truth that hurts. Persons who find disagreeable things said of them in the newspapers rarely become enraged over the matter if the reports are entirely false. It was the feathers around the hole of the fox that indicated who stole the goose.

IT IS reported that Senator CARPENTER will next Monday press the passage of his bill providing for a new election in Louisiana—although the only possible result that could accrue from its passage would be to give the people a chance of turning themselves upon the spit and roasting awhile on the other side.

THE Patrons of Husbandry begin to attract attention in Canada, and a couple of Granges have been formed in the Dominion. Several papers, also, are devoting articles to the movement on this side of the border, in which reciprocity is advocated as advisable, though not really essential to the prosperity of either the provinces or the States.

A DEMOCRATIC paper out in St. Louis observes that the time has come when sensational reports written up in newspaper offices by beardless boys, who depend mainly on fancy for the elaboration of their efforts, will not be accepted by the reading public. The inference from this statement is that everybody around the office in question has been instructed to raise a beard.

THE New York *Tribune* bewails the defeat of Colonel MCCLURE as an "unfortunate" event, and attributes it to "confusion of counsels among the Reformers," instead of ascribing it to its actual cause, clearness of conscience on the part of the people. The *Tribune* indulged in a similar burst of grief over the defeat of BUCKALEW, and MCCLURE sympathized in its affliction. Now the account between them is squared.

IT STRIKES the New York *Post* as not a little singular that the Postmaster General should feel so competent to do the telegraphing, when the Treasury Department, last year, paid an express company $260,000 for transporting bonds and money between Washington and New York, rather than intrust them to the mails. This is a point well taken; but Mr CRESSWELL will never "do the telegraphing" of the country, competent as he thinks himself for the business; the will of the people obstructs the way of his ambition.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois recently held that an Express Company is liable in case of loss only to the amount named on the bill of lading, though the value of the goods is proved to be greater. This has led to the passage of a bill by the Legislature, under which such notices as "good for this day and train only," and "this company will be liable, in case of loss, only for $100," &c., will hereafter be of no avail. This is a needed step towards bringing back the courts to the common law point of departure with respect to the right o freight and passenger carriers to change their liability by notice.

WE HAVE already published a statement of the export trade of the ports of New York and Philadelphia for January of the present year. The ports of Boston and Baltimore, we observe, exhibit an increase in the value of goods shipped in that month over January, 1873, similar to the increase we pointed out with regard to New York and Philadelphia. The combined gain of these four ports is more than six and a quarter million dollars, or twenty-five per cent. over January of last year. It is not to be expected that so large a ratio of increase will be maintained throughout the year, but the trade is at present in a very healthy condition.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Troy Times* thinks that while Cæsarism was under discussion the fact should have been stated that GEORGE CLINTON held the office of Governor of New York for seventeen successive years, and TOMPKINS was Governor for ten years. In Pennsylvania, also, three of the early Governors, MIFFLIN, MCKEAN and SNYDER, served nine years each—MIFFLIN from 1790 to 1799, MCKEAN from 1799 to 1808, and SNYDER from 1808 to 1817. Under the Constitution of 1790, three terms in the Governor's office was the rule, until HIESTER's term. He was elected in 1817, and failed of a re-election in 1820, and after that, two terms was the rule.

IF THERE is any reading in the world more dreary than that furnished by a Pittsburgh paper on the eve of election, it is the reading furnished by the same paper at any other period of the year.—*Chicago Times*.

It is not surprising that our contemporary should think so. Pittsburgh is a moral and orderly community, and its papers are given to the publication and discussion of matters which relate to the best and highest in philosophy, politics, ethics, sociology, art, science, and the general progress and welfare of the world. City and press being thus the exact opposite of Chicago and Chicago journalism, it is no more astonishing that the *Times* should find our papers "dreary" than that a confirmed toper should be unable to appreciate the taste of pure spring water.

WE LEARN that at a meeting of representative men of the oil refining interest, held in New York about ten days ago, it was resolved to suspend almost entirely the work of refining petroleum until the middle of March or the first of April, in order to stimulate the demand and enhance the price of the product. There being sufficient tankage available to hold the crude oil produced during the next ninety days, the owners of wells have agreed to store the oil until the refineries resume operations, by which time they hope to find the market bare and the demand correspondingly brisk. It is c'a m d, in justification of this policy, that petroleum has sold for nearly a year past at only about one-fourth of the cost of production, which is computed to be $3 50 per barrel at the wells.

WITHOUT question, there is, in Philadelphia, proportionately as much humanity, intelligence and moral principle as in any community in the world. According to the *Press*, however, it is little better than a loathsome mass of corruption—a veritable sink of ignorance, folly, violence, robbery and crime. Such is the natural and inevitable inference one would derive from that paper's distorted descriptions and statements concerning the Republican municipal government of Philadelphia. Fortunately, however, the frantic efforts of the *Press* to make virtue appear a rare and incredible thing, and thereby weaken the hold of conscience on all other communities, have met with nothing but ignominious failure. The *Press*, as has again and again been shown, is neither a moral nor political representative of the people of Philadelphia—and now let us hope it will learn modesty, if not wisdom.

LIKE their brethren in New York, the communistic agitators of Chicago greatly exaggerated the extent and severity of the suffering among the laboring classes of that city, and the number of persons out of employ. Of the whole number of manufacturing establishments, not over two per cent. are closed, while the reduction of force, compared with that employed at the time the panic commenced, will not average over twenty per cent., and already many of the larger establishments have added quite liberally to their pay-roll since the beginning of the year. The decrease in wages is about fifteen per cent. for common laborers and ten per cent. for skilled mechanics. Some establishments report a very active business, more so than at this time last year, and all unite in pronouncing the prospects for the coming season unusually good, and that by the first of April there will be work for all.

THE Chicago *Journal* does not seem to think much of the "Reformed" Legislature of Illinois, elected under its new Constitution. It says:

"It was hoped and believed, when the new Constitution was adopted, by which special legislation is prohibited and other chronic evils in our political system remedied, that we would have better Legislatures and wiser and more careful legislation. It would seem, however, judging from the legislative body that is now drawing out its salary-grabbing existence as long as possible, at Springfield, that public expectation in this respect is doomed to disappointment. The heedlessness, not to say recklessness, which characterizes that body, is illustrated by the fact that the Governor has just been obliged to veto a bill (amending the Practice act in relation to railroads), which is identicel in its provisions and purpose with one that had recently been passed and already become a law. This shows unpardonable carelessness on the part of both Senators and Representatives."

THE NEW CHURCH.

Bishop CUMMINS does not appear to be at all discouraged in view of the practical results of his secession from the Protestant Episcopal Church. Last Sunday he told his Steinway Hall congregation that the time had come when they should organize as the First Reformed Episcopal church of New York, whereupon the necessary steps were taken to act upon the suggestion. In these proceedings about one hundred persons took part. The Bishop stated that friends of the movement were organizing all around; that he had just returned from Philadelphia, where two churches would probably be established, and that on next Sunday a church would probably be organized in Brooklyn. There are also reports more or less trustworthy, of not a few clergymen and congregations intending to unite with the new Communion. These reports come from the most widely separated sections of the country.

It is not unreasonable to suppose that Bishop CUMMINS's movement has not been without at least some effect upon the attitude towards each other of the leading parties in the church from which the Bishop has seceded. The existence of the parties is so notorious that, we suppose, anybody may speak of them without offense to the most sensitive churchman. It is, we believe, equally notorious that many clerical, and a much greater number of the lay members of the Low Church party, while disapproving of Dr. CUMMINS's withdrawal and refusing to follow the example, yet express, not a little sympathy with his feeling and very decided disgust for the doctrines and the practices which he declined any longer to countenance by his presence. Sagacious High Churchmen are, no doubt, aware that people who feel thus about the Bishop's secession and its cause may easily be pushed too far, and placed in a position no longer endurable. When at the reception of the Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY, a few evenings ago, the Rev. Dr. POTTER, of Grace church, amused the Lotos Club with the anecdote that a member of the TYNG family once told him he called his horse "canon," "because he made him go where he pleased," the Reverend speaker certainly hinted at what is generally believed by his party to be a Low Church characteristic. Whether justly or no we cannot say, but one party believe that the other might, under certain conditions, feel in conscience bound to protest, in some sweeping, revolutionary way, against alleged abuses in the church. Some cannot help fearing that what one Bishop and a few clergymen have done many Bishops and many clergymen may at length be found willing to do, and the apprehension seems to operate in favor of caution and reserve in the matter of objectionable innovations.

A person profoundly conversant with ecclesiastical politics assures us that the influence of the Bishop CUMMINS demonstration was quite apparent in the proceedings of the recent Episcopal Convention of the State of Wisconsin at Milwaukee. It met for the election of a Bishop, but finally adjourned without accomplishing its object. Viewed as an ecclesiastical council, it appears to have been a truly remarkable assembly. The House of Representatives at Washington, amidst the most turbulent debates of *ante bellum* times, presented a scene of gentleness and courtesy in comparison with the Wisconsin convention. Epithets almost too coarse for repetition were freely exchanged by both preachers and laity, and at times a violent conflict seemed imminent. To find a parallel for the scenes exhibited during the days the convention remained in session, one would have to go back to the ecclesiastical councils of the early centuries, when only the presence of the Emperor or his Prefect prevented the assembled bishops from coming to blows. It is said—we know not how justly—that in Wisconsin and elsewhere the antagonism of parties has been intensified by the anxiety which the Bishop CUMMINS movement has produced.

FRAUD! FRAUD!

There never was a hotly-contested election in which the beaten party did not allege "Fraud" as the cause of defeat. It is an easy way out of the difficulty of accounting for the defeat, and hence is universally adopted.

Mr. MCCLURE, we see, raises the usual howl, and FORNEY rings all the changes upon it; and this, notwithstanding the fact that it was openly claimed that the paternity of the Election law under which the election was held belonged to MCCLURE himself. The officers of the election were appointed by the courts, which are acknowledged to be free from the taint of fraud; there were Overseers appointed in each precinct to guard against fraud; the city was cut up into small precincts to decrease the chances of fraud; each party had men stationed at every poll to prevent the possibility of fraud; and it was urged upon the people during the canvass that Colonel MCCLURE had, by his efforts in securing the passage of the new Election law, rendered a fair election certain. Yet, in the face of all these facts, the defeated aspirant has the cheek to cry out "Fraud!" If ever man was fairly beaten, he was, and it is the uniform testimony of the papers (excluding the mendacious *Press*) that the election was honestly conducted. The *Inquirer*, for instance, says:

"There was, probably, never a fairer election held in this city or elsewhere than that of yesterday. The law governing it is almost as perfect an one of its kind as could be framed. It had the approbation of the leaders of both parties to the contest, and it was in many particulars designed by Colonel MCCLURE himself, who watched and shaped it. That it is so excellent a law and so certain a preventive of fraud, is largely due to that gentleman's exertions."

The *North American* says:

"The result is due to the great energy displayed in the conduct of our canvass, to the interest in its issue, and above all to the earnest and widespread conviction on the part of this community of the danger threatened to our city and its welfare by the bold and desperate effort to seize control of its affairs. Rarely have our people been so thoroughly aroused."

The *Ledger* says:

"While there was much earnestness and constant watchfulness around and about the various precincts yesterday, the election passed off, with but few exceptions (noted elsewhere), in an orderly and commendable manner."

As to repeaters, of which we shall probably hear enough, the *Inquirer* says:

"That repeaters were at work in the Sixteenth ward in the interest of the Democratic ticket is clearly proved by an incident that occurred at the election poll corner of Fifth and Girard avenue."

The *North American* says:

"There was quite a large number of repeaters in town, but they were not very successful in voting in many places. Every voter as he approached the polls was carefully scrutinized by individuals of both parties."

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

EASTON, February 17.—At the municipal election in Easton to-day, Major A. D. Howell, Republican, was elected Mayor by 372 majority. The Republicans carry five out of seven wards for Council, regaining control of the City Councils.

POTTSVILLE, February 17.—Pottsville elects every Republican borough officer, and every ward Republican. The North ward, a Democratic stronghold, has gone Republican by 50 majority. W. L. McAdams is elected Burgess.

READING, February 17.—Election returns from the different precincts of this city have come in slowly. Henry M. Keim, Democrat, for City Auditor, has 250 majority. The Common Council will stand 14 Republicans and 14 Democrats, and the Select Council 5 Republicans and 4 Democrats—a Republican majority of one on joint ballot.

WILLIAMSPORT, February 17.—Martin Powell, banker, of this city, was elected Mayor on the Democratic ticket by about 180 majority. The Councilmen and other officers are generally successful on the Republican ticket.

The struggle in Wilkesbarre was not a party one. There were six candidates for Mayor—four Democrats and two Republicans, and KEARNEY, Democrat, slipped in between the other five.

The new City Councils of Philadelphia, elected on Tuesday, will consist of 23 Republicans and 6 Democrats in Select, and 58 Republicans and 10 Democrats in Common.

The vote in Harrisburg on city officers was as follows:

Mayor—Patterson, R.	1,932
Seiler, D.	1,199
Treasurer—Herr, R.	1,931
Singer, D.	1,200

The Republicans elect both Supervisors, 7 of the 9 Councilmen, and 7 of the 9 School Directors to be chosen.

Two ladies, Mrs. WOELPPER and Mrs. PAIST, were elected School Directors in the Thirteenth ward, Philadelphia, on the Republican ticket.

Several efforts were made to elect female School Directors on Tuesday, in this county, but they all failed. If the women had had the ballot, as they should, the result would have been different.

In Tyrone, Blair county, there was an exciting contest, and GRAFIUS, Temperance candidate, was chosen Burgess by 18 majority.

In Lancaster city the Republicans carried everything before them. They elected their entire ticket in seven of the nine wards, which gives them 23 Councilmen to 4, and 7 of the 12 School Directors.

Scranton, which went Democratic by 426 majority last fall, elects the Republican city ticket by from 100 to 200 majority, and the Republicans carry also the Councils and School Board.

Lebanon elects the Republican ticket by 200 majority.

Meadville elects a Democratic Mayor. Titusville elects an independent ticket, composed of FERTIG, for Mayor, and FLETCHER, for Treasurer.

"GENTLEMEN TO THE FR-NT"

An individual, ambitious of being seen in print, and signing himself "A. M. GUTHRIE," publishes a card in which he speaks of JOHN B. GUTHRIE as "the late candidate of *gentlemen* for Mayor." If by this he means to insinuate that the Republican candidate was *not* the candidate of gentlemen, he offers a gratuitous insult to the 7,500 voters who supported MCCARTHY, and proves that one, at least, of the supporters of the Democratic candidate has no right to lay claim to the distinctive appellation of "gentleman."

MEMBERS of the German Parliament from the lately annexed province of Elsass-Lorraine appear to be making good the promises upon which they were elected. Whether or no they hope by their efforts to obtain a quiet restoration to France can hardly be a question among intelligent people, but they feel fully capable of annoying their imperial colleagues and the ministry, and they are not postponing their opportunities. According to dispatches in our issue of yesterday, the Bishop of Metz, a member of the Reichstag, on the 18th instant, asked the President for permission to be accompanied by an interpreter during the sessions. The Bishop being a Frenchman, feels the need of assistance in order to understand and participate in the proceedings. Another member from the appropriated territory offered a motion that the people of Elsass-Lorraine be permitted to decide their nationality by a plebiscitum, a motion which was naturally rejected by an overwhelming majority. However, the motion gave an Alsatian deputy the chance he desired to give the Germans a piece of his mind. In a violent speech he declared that Germany, in taking his country, had overstepped the principles which should be binding on civilized nations, that the annexation was illegal, that he and others had been elected members of the Reichstag to proclaim the affection of the Alsatians for their French fatherland, and that, in memory of the violence done them, they could not regard the Germans as brethren.

In connection with such speeches it is interesting to recall the spirit displayed during the late election in the disaffected provinces. A large majority of Frenchmen or of Germans in full sympathy with France, were nominated for election as deputies, and, in appealing to the people for their votes, most of them avowed the purpose of protesting in the Reichstag against the act of annexation. One of them, M. EDOUARD TEUTSCH, of the district of Saverne, was, three years ago, elected a member of the French National Assembly for the express purpose of protesting against the ratification of the treaty of cession with Germany. In his late address to the electors, M. TEUTSCH reminded them that "in spite of protests, the freemen of Alsace-Lorraine, like a herd of cattle in the hands of dealers, had been made the price of the ransom of France." Those protests, however, had not been thrown away, he said, as he fully believed that the day would come, before long, he trusted, when, thanks to the development of liberal ideas and to the progress of civilization, the question of nationality shall not be settled by the sword. Then the protests of 1871 will be remembered, and will weigh heavy in the balance of diplomacy. In order that they may thus weigh, they must, he said, be repeated on all fitting occasions. He therefore called on the people to send representatives to Berlin who, without hatred but with the firmness warranted by their right, might appeal to the conscience of the German people by reminding them of the principles violated in the act of annexation. The appeal, he knew, would not yet be heeded, but it was not the less necessary to set up this new landmark on the road to their redemption. By patience and energy they would at last attain their object.

In the elections referred to, extreme Clericals and extreme Liberals combined their forces in favor of candidates hostile to the government, a phenomenon witnessed in various parts of the empire, and which furnishes a fresh illustration of the facility with which the Jesuits adopt and use the most antagonistic instrumentalities for the accomplishment of their purposes.

THE Columbia *Herald*, a Democratic paper published in Missouri, thinks the Democratic party has not bettered the condition of Missouri. It says:

"The Democrats having now been in power several years, the people are very properly looking for those radical reforms which were so graciously promised and so justly expected previous to their assumption of public responsibilities. But in all fairness, are the reforms apparent? As candid citizens can we observe any better state of affairs than existed previous to the overthrow of Radicalism? Have the Democrats even to a slight extent undone those hideous abuses with which they were wont to upbraid their dominant opponents? Indeed, do not all the evils inflicted by Radical legislation on Missouri remain in *statu quo*—unremoved and even unchanged? In what respect have the Democrats improved on the Radicals, save in the fact that, aided by the Liberal Republicans, they have restored the franchise to thousands?

"Is it not an unpleasant but stubborn fact that not a single radical, conspicuous change for the better has been made by the Democrats? Taxes are not only just as high. They are higher. The credit of the State is not only as poor. It is worse. The iniquitous laws passed by the Radicals remain unrepealed. The same superfluous number of public offices, the same unnecessary public expenses, the same fritter-away of time by buncombe legislatures, the same useless enactment of laws—all continue, and if a change is being made it is in the wrong direction."

IT IS worthy of remembrance that while the late campaign in Philadelphia was carried on *really* by the Democrats against the Republicans, *nominally* it was not a party fight. MCCLURE would not allow himself to be called the Democratic candidate. He was the Citizens' candidate, the Constitutional Reform candidate, and the Centennial candidate, but never once was he paraded as the Democratic candidate. The "Centennial" had a seductive charm about it, and one that went home to the hearts of Philadelphians; and "Constitutional Reform" sounded like a popular warcry in a city that gave 35,000 majority for the new Constitution; but there was nothing taking or attractive about the "Democratic" name. It could win him nothing and might drive some votes off, and so he discarded the only name he was legitimately entitled to, having been nominated only by a Democratic convention. The party must have fallen very low, indeed, when its candidates are ashamed of being known by its name; and it will be to its credit, if it ever puts another ticket in the field, if it shall obtain men as candidates who are frank enough to be known for what they really are.

An Item for Farmers—A Cure for Milk Fever.

An experienced Chester county dairyman says that he has found coal oil to be a very excellent remedy for milk fever in cows. He first tried it some time ago, when one of his cows was down with the disease, very much swollen, and no hope whatever of the animal recovering. He gave her a third of a pint of the oil, and in half an hour the swelling began to go down, and the cow showed a decidedly improved appearance and took a drink of water. Giving the water he thinks was a mistake, as soon after taking it she became worse, the coal oil was again administered and the cow got well. Week before last another animal was attacked. This time he gave half a pint of oil, and repeated the dose every three quarters of an hour until the swelling began to go down, and the following morning the cow was standing up all right and could be milked—whereas not a drop of milk could be drawn from her the previous night. After giving the oil, and the animal gets better, flaxseed tea or gruel should be fed. We trust our farmers and dairymen who may have occasion to use this remedy will do so.

AUSTRALIA is beginning to accede to some of the demands of women. At Melbourne, the Unitarians have appointed a Miss Turner to the oversight of their church. But as a practical recognition of the claims of women, this is quite an unimportant matter compared to a reform to which the University of Melbourne has just committed itself. This University there, with its prizes and privileges, will henceforth be open to all, irrespective of sex. Bachelor or Master of Arts would be an awkward title for a lady, and the Senate has not attempted to get out of the difficulty by coining a new set of honorary designations. They have hit upon a very reasonable equivalent, however. Ladies will not be admitted to the B. A. and M. A. examinations, but when they pass, certificates will be granted them corresponding to a diploma in arts. Women are now matriculating in considerable numbers, and it is stated that at a recent matriculation examination two young ladies were the only candidates who "passed with credit."

THEY have trouble on the stage sometimes. The harmony of the Stoddard combination was disturbed at Chicago by a difficulty among the actors of the troupe, and a fight and dismissal of two of them were the results. Then there is the little unpleasantness in which Lucy Adams, the variety star, was recently involved. One of her strong points is a song entitled "Apples for a Penny." While singing it in Acker's Theater, Troy, she threw several apples with great force and precision at somebody in the audience. One knocked the front teeth out of an excitable, and he threw it back with equal ability. It struck the star under the eye, and she ran behind the scenes screaming. Then Guy Linton, another variety star, and Lucy's husband, popped out and offered to fight the man who had hurt her, but he had gone away to have his teeth fixed.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The ladies of Troy, New York, are going to organize a hen club. The papers of that city will now have something to crow over.

Professor Proctor is in a bad way. The New York *Herald* pronounces his theory of the evolution of the solar system not demonstrable.

How glad the Siamese twins ought to be to know that cutting them apart would have caused their death.

What becomes of all the lunch-fiends in Ohio as fast as the saloons go down with the prevailing temperance epidemic?

It is said that three-pound oysters have been found near Tampa, Florida. That looks like Tampa-ring with the truth.

An Illinois paper says: "According to our taste, the singing at the Presbyterian church is the best in town." That young man evidently has a good mouth for music.

Mr. Comstock, the suppressor of obscene literature, is now visiting Chicago, and there is a very marked improvement in the character of the newspapers there.

One of the St. Louis papers published the Ten Commandments the other day, and a lively newspaper war ensued as to which of Shakespeare's plays the selection was made from.

The Ohio State fair has been permanently located at Columbus. Now, if somebody would only suppress the Legislature.

Scientifically speaking, the Siamese twins belong to the class of "monsters." Popularly speaking, their wives seem to belong to the same class.

A fireman was recently buried at Utica, New York, with his red shirt on, as he wanted to be ready for an alarm.

The columns of the doubled up *Inter-Ocean* are as wide as the road that leads to—well, where the Chicagoans mostly are bent for.

Beer-proof goods are at a premium in Ohio. The women now wear "praying costumes."

The disposition to make Southern Kansas a cotton growing country is taking possession of many of the residents of that section.

A memorial from African gentlemen just read in Congress asks, among other things, that the government extend aid in building a railroad into the interior of Liberia. Now, how many more railroads will Uncle Sam be asked to construct?

The Michigan Grangers propose to establish market days in each county of the State, upon which certain kinds of grain or products shall be sold, and no other.

Flanagan, of Texas, like every other conscript father, has his panacea for the financial difficulty. He wants the government to advertise that it will buy every bale of cotton raised in the South the next twelvemonth, at a certain schedule of prices, and all will be well. Just so.

Disraeli, at the head of an English administration, means the conduct of government by a curious combination of finesse and audacity, of intrigue and impudence, of Tory passion and Whig principles.

The best way to keep the lid snugly on a tea kettle full of boiling water is to sit on it. The ladies of Ohio, who have undertaken to suppress the saloons, would perhaps do well to try the home experiment first.

The triumph of liberty is not ephemeral. William Shaffer, of Brooklyn, has just obtained a verdict of $5,000, against the Andes Insurance Company, for the burning of a painting entitled "The Triumph of Liberty."

The Minnesota press unanimously demands that the law of that State, which permits a judge to seize an editor and cast him into jail for contempt by publication, be repealed.

A Missouri farmer drew all his money out of the bank during the late panic and put it nobody knows where. Then he died suddenly, and now his heirs are wildly prospecting in all sorts of probable and improbable places.

The Egyptians have conceived a nations' motto—"It is Egypt whereon the Nile flows," —which promises to be as talismanic as the German affection for the Rhine.

The Illinois Legislature has passed a bill giving up the dead bodies of unclaimed paupers and criminals in Chicago for dissection.

The town of Waverly, Tenn., will have a great deal to answer for at the last day. It has shipped, during the past three months, 5,147 bushels of peanuts, and proposes to keep it up.

It will disgust a long line of pilgrims to Sinai to know that they have painted or climbed the wrong mountain. Dr. Bebe, the English traveler, reports that he has discovered the true Sinai near Akyaba, Arabia.

Some of the class who find "good in everything" smile benignly over the infinitesimal trichinæ out West, and suggest the appointment of microscopic inspectors of pork.

An Atlanta paper offers to suspend work for a day to attend Jeff. Davis's funeral. Atlanta is evidently reconstructed.

The Chinese are rapidly adopting the habits of European civilization. The Chinese government suppressed a newspaper in Hong Kong the other day.

Four daily meteorological bulletins are now issued in Europe. One in Copenhagen for Sweden, Norway and Denmark, and the others in England, France and Russia.

Pensioning the soldiers of the Mexican war would seem to be a proposition against which the statute of limitations might properly be pleaded.

Returns from twenty-five different towns in Ohio show that over one thousand saloons have been closed since the Woman's Temperance movement began, and that the number is fast increasing.

Eight hundred sleigh-loads of wheat, amounting to 33,302 bushels, were brought into Red Wing, Minnesota, one day last week, indicating a good country for both wheat and grain.

There is at present more snow in the Sierra Nevada mountains than has been seen in many years, and the chance for still more is good.

A failure of Chinese labor is reported from Georgia. The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says: "They do not appear to be a very great success as efficient laborers. It is supposed that they will not be kept in this vicinity much longer."

Another deficiency of $50,000 has been discovered in Brooklyn. It really seems to do the people of the city of churches good to find out how much they have lost.

PERSONAL.

The Philadelphia heirs of Lord Townley's estate, amounting to more than $100,000,000, now in the Bank of England, have employed Damon Y. Gilmore, Esq., of that city, to commence proceedings to recover this vast fortune. Mr. Gilmore is now in New York looking up the evidence.

A correspondent says that Jim, of the "Luck of Roaring Camp," is living, and that Bret Harte's story that Kentuck and the "Luck" were drowned is incorrect. The latter is now living under the name of Edward Montague.

Chief Justice Waite has received and acknowledged the degree of LL. D., conferred by the Faculty of Kenyon College, Gambier, of which the board of trustees he was last year elected a member by the convention of the diocese.

Boston and its friends propose to raise $300,000 to complete the museum of natural history, as a monument to Agassiz. This is the right kind of a monument, better than bronze, marble or granite. What Linnæus was to Sweden, Cuvier to France, Oaken to Germany, Humboldt to Prussia, Longfellow was to Boston, Massachusetts, and the country.

John Dog, of Massachusetts, has had his name changed by the Legislature of that State to John Kerr—which is a distinction without any difference, except perhaps as to the size of the animal.

The President has designated General J. F. Reynolds to act as a member of the Howard Court of Inquiry in place of General Holt. The latter, in his capacity of Judge Advocate General of the Army, would have to review the case after it passed from the jurisdiction of the court, which is the reason of the change.

Gen. John Tyler, son of ex-President Tyler, has been licensed as a preacher by a Methodist conference in Florida.

"Tho th'west." The following dispatch passed over the wires to a Maine girl, the other night: "To ——: Your life is a rich bouquet of happiness, yourself the sweetest flower. If northern winds whisper southern wishes, how happy you must be. Good night. Happy dreams, sweet love. FRANK."

R. C. DeLarge, colored, ex-Member of Congress from South Carolina, died in Charleston, South Carolina, on Sunday last. He took a prominent part in the politics of the city and State after the close of the war, figured as a member of the reconstruction convention, was also appointed a magistrate, and afterwards a trial justice, which held at the time of his death.

The Queen of Prussia and Empress of Germany has sent to the reading-room of the Cooper Union, through Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister at Berlin, a series of photographs, forty in number, exhibiting the various instruments, carriages, and apparatus used by the Sanitary Commission of Prussia in the Franco-Prussian war.

O Tempora, O Moses! The Governor of South Carolina has been and gone and delivered that lecture on "Religion," which we mentioned the other day as impending. And, after all, it turned out to be a Mosaic mainly made up from the great Robert Hall's sermon on "Modern Infidelity." So, it seems, that Robert Hall was the traditional "piper who played before Moses." The Governor stole from Macaulay's Milton the only readable part of his late message, and now he is detected in robbing a clergyman.

THE LINCOLN FAMILY.

The Marriage of the Parents of Abraham Lincoln—Interesting Reminiscences.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

SIR: A short time since, by chance, there fell into my hand an Evening *Journal* containing a letter from a correspondent of the Louisville *Commercial*, in which it was hinted that there had existed doubts in the public mind as to the marriage of Mr. Lincoln's father and mother. In the year 1859 I went to Springfield, Kentucky, to teach and was in that neighborhood when he received the nomination for President. On the announcement of the name of the candidate, all were on the *qui vive* to know who the stranger was, so unexpectedly launched upon a perilous sea. A farmer remarked that "he should not be surprised if this were a son of Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, who were married at the house of Uncle Frank Berry." (The old house is still standing.) In a short time this supposition of the farmer was confirmed by the announcement of the father's name. A few days later I visited an aged lady by the name of Litsey, who interested us much by giving a description of the wedding of the father and mother of the new candidate; she having been a friend of the bride and present at the marriage. In 1866, after the liberation of 4,000,000 slaves had made the name of Abraham Lincoln memorable, I was again in this neighborhood and visited the old house, now historic, in which were celebrated the nuptial rights above referred to. Its surroundings are among the most picturesque in Kentucky. The Beech Fork, a small river of wonderful meanderings, flows near and is lost to view in a semicircular amphitheater of hills. While surveying the grandeur of the surrounding landscape, I thought it not strange that inspiration had fallen upon the mother of him who should be known as the liberator of the nineteenth century. The official record of this marriage will probably be found at Springfield. The newly-united pair left this county soon after marriage. As I remember the story of Nancy Hanks, it ran thus: Her father and mother were Virginians, and died when she was young; her mother's name before marriage was Shipley, and she is known to have had two sisters, one of whom married a man by the name of Berry; and the other Robert Mitchell, who came to Kentucky about the year 1789. While on the journey this family was set upon by the Indians, and Mrs. M. fatally wounded, and their only daughter, Sarah, a child of eleven years, was captured and borne away by these Modocs of the wilderness. Mr. Mitchell bore the dying wife to Crab Orchard, and like Abraham of old, purchased that renowned spot for the burial place of his wife. After the last sad rites, he mounted his horse accompanied by his friend, General Adair, and went in search of his daughter, but was drowned in Dick's river, while attempting to cross.

The sons of this father and mother scattered to different parts of the State. One of them, Daniel, settled in Washington county, on the Buck Fork, a few miles from Springfield, and near two cousins, Frank and Ned Berry. To these cousins came Nancy Hanks, whom they welcomed to their homes for the legend is "her cheerful disposition and active habits was a dower to these pioneers." Soon after "Mad Anthony" Wayne's treaty with the Indians in 1794 or 1795 the lost cousin was returned to her friends. The returned captive lived at the house of her brother and Nancy Hanks, at the home of their cousin Frank Berry. These girls were soon intimate as sisters. Sarah Mitchell was the pupil of Nancy in learning to spin flax —the latter being an adept in that, now lost, art. It was the custom in these days to have spinning parties, on which occasions, the wheels of the ladies were carried to the house designated, to which the competitors came, distaff in hand, ready for the work of the day. At a given hour the wheels were put in motion and the filmy fiber took the form of firmly lengthened strand in their mystic hands. Tradition says, Nancy bore the palm; her spools yielding the finest and longest thread. Mr. Lincoln was not an exception to the rule for great men, which requires that their mothers shall be talented. Thomas Lincoln came, it is believed, into this neighborhood to visit his brother Mordica who lived near Major Berry, and there learned of the skill of Nancy. As Ulysses, he was ambitious, and became the husband of Nancy, whose thread of gold has been woven by the hand and pen of Abraham into the warp and woof of national Constitution. Sarah Mitchell became the wife of a Virginian and mother of an influential family. She was a woman of a high order of talent, and retained until death the greatest veneration for the memory of her daughters.

Modesty has laid the impress of silence upon these relatives of a noble woman; but when the voice of calumny has presumed to sully her name, they hurl the accusation to the ground and proclaim her, the beautiful character, they had learned to love long before they knew, to her had been given an honored son.

One who learned from sainted lips to admire her grand-mother's cousin. C. S. H. V.

Foster, the Medium.

Mrs. M. H. B. writes from New York to the St. Louis *Republican*, as follows:

Foster has gone to Australia, leaving San Francisco with a strong smell of sulphur to account for much that he has done. You've all heard of the recovery of $20,000 worth of property by our Japan minister, DeLong, through his instrumentality. The last day of his stay in San Francisco, a Mrs. Emily Hunter, an English lady, whose sister came to this country fifteen years ago, a child of five years, sought to know of the lost relative Foster told her her mother married again in the year 1860; always called the little girl by the name of the first husband. The mother had died as Mrs. Hunter supposed from her long silence. The little sister, under the name of Margaret Hollister, had grown up with the Hunters, now relatives, was married somewhere in Brooklyn. That was the information the spirits gave Mrs. Hunter. Foster woke up from a nap the day of this interview, with his back and breast smarting. Knowing from long experience what this meant, he proceeded to examine himself, and found his shoulders covered with directions, written in the blood red characters that astonish his callers so frequently. One of these directions was the name, number street and city of Mrs. Hunter's lost sister, Mr. Geo. Bartlett. Foster's agent, went to Mrs. H. with the valuable information, and the delighted woman arrived in the city Saturday night and is in the pleasant home circle of the missing sister to-day, a devout believer in his satanic majesty, Charles Foster.

A Pass or a Schoolmaster—Which?

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Below I give you a *verbatim, et literatim, et punctuatim, et spelliatim* copy of a letter from a country editor. It explains itself. Might you not employ him as "country correspondent," and furnish him one of your reporter's passes? Or shall we send him a pass or a schoolmaster—which? If we don't send him a pass, he may "*Right*" us *down* instead of *up*. Your advice is sought.

RAILROAD.

The H——, A weekly paper &c.
office of the h——
——no. ——1874.

——R. R. Co.,

Sir We Wish to advertise for yow we have en larged owr paper and to advertise for yow, for A pass.

I will insert two Columns in the h—— one year for A pass on the Road one year An all so Right up yowre Business indifferent parts of the paper.

If this Will Suitt yow Send me acopy. Let me no in Relation to the Matter.

yours &c
Address
Manager ——

AS A specimen of delicate literary criticism, the remarks of the Chicago *Times* upon Michelet's "La Femme" are worth quoting, viz:

It was an apotheosis of woman; and she who owned it suddenly discovered that being a women she was an angel. What had always passed with her as a simple headache from an overdose of fat pork, she found to be the symptoms of the outraging of some beautiful trait in her character, whose existence she had never suspected in her own case or heard of in any other. She found that her husband was a brute, albeit up to that moment she had always believed him a model of devotion and consideration.

THE amount of liquids made and consumed in Austria is very large. The empire is said to contain 2,622 breweries, producing annually 1,136,480,800 litres of beer, or about 249,150,797 gallons. In addition to this, the wine production amounts to about 243,000,000 gallons annually. The population of the country is about 40,000,000, so that the average consumption of every man, woman and child in the empire is about six gallons of wine and six and one-quarter gallons of beer.

The correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, who was so enthusiastic over Judge Warden's life of Chase, now "presumes that if newspapers had then existed, Alexander the Great would have been historiographed in subdueder colors than he has come down to us in."

Health's Shield and Protection.

Health is universally admitted to be the most desirable of earthly blessings, yet it is jeoparded as recklessly as if it were of no value at all. Thousands who are compelled by their occupations and pursuits to breath unwholesome air, to expose themselves to violent alternations of heat and cold, and to brave other evils inimical to health and life, utterly neglect to fortify themselves against the dangers which surround them, by a proper course of tonic treatment. For many years it has been a public fact, undenied even by the martinets of the medical profession, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the best antidote to malaria and the finest acclimating medicine in existence. In fever and ague districts, in tropical and other regions visited by epidemics, and indeed in all localities where the conditions are unfavorable to health, this famous vegetable invigorant and alterative has been found a potent safeguard even to feeble constitutions and fragile frames; while as a cure for indigestion, biliousness and all kindred complaints it is confessedly without a rival.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.... $

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, February 19, 1874.

Business generally improves slowly, but the demand for manufactured goods and all staple articles of merchandise is healthy and confined entirely to the actual wants of consumers.

Notwithstanding the abundance of money here is no disposition to speculate, and the ansactions are to supply the legitimate demands of the present rather than to anticipate future requirements. There is a feeling some quarters that the money market is aclining a little more tone and that the demand is improving. The change, however, if is, is not decided enough to be generally noed, and we hear of transactions at the usual tes. The banks generally manage to keep ost of their funds drawing at one rate or nother, but are in condition to largely exand their loans on mercantile paper; a little ore activity is desirable on all accounts, for illness is but an indication of langnor in siness operations.

—On the Philadelphia Board we note the following quotations: Allegheny Valley 7-30s, ; Eastern extension 7s, 80 bid and 89 ked; Pan Handle 7s, 692; Union Banking ompany stock 66; this last quotation will be interest to those who helped this concern increase its stock by *capitalizing* fifty per nt. of its *debts*—the figure means 16 for the iginal stock.

—The gold market has no new features, rates r carrying indicate that there is no short inrest in the market, six per cent. being paid the bulls for having their loans carried.

—In State bonds Tennessees lead the list and mmand strong forces, doubtless owing to the vorable reports from the State relative to Inrest payments on the bonded indebtedness. d bonds being quoted at 57, funded loan 68.

—A correspondent thus describes the scene on e New York Stock Board when the forged letrs of Presidents Cox and Orton were read:

"So the early part of the day ruled dull and fearless, with stock steady to firm until after the one stock board. At this juncture the habitues of the ock Exchange were startled by the announcement ade by the chairman, of an increase in the capital ock of the Western Union Telegraph Company, d also of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railad Company. Letters from the officers of each mpany were read, purporting to give notice that the expiration of thirty days (that time being cessary in accordance with the rules of the Exange), the Western Union capital stock would be ised to $50,000,000 additional stock, and the Toledo and Wabash by issue of $10,000,000 additional stocks, the reason erefor being stated in the letters. This naturally ated great excitement at the Board, where ch a course had never been surmised, and once there was a perfect avalanche of les of the two stocks, which quickly broke wn the price of Western Union from ¾ to 73, and Wabash from 52½ to 49¾. So ong and severe a shock naturally created much right and distrust among holders of other shares d the entire list broke off ½ to 1½ per cent. r a time the excitement and tumult re terrific, and brought to mind the mad panic ason. While the melee was at its height, inquis began to be instituted as to the truth of these ters, and in a short time the discovery was made at both were forgeries, as inquiry at the respect- offices discovered; Mr. Cox, President at the Wabash Road, being absent in Ohio, Mr. Orton, of e Telegraph, stating that no meeting of Directors d been held for several weeks. Thus was accomplished one of the most ingenias as basest frauds ever perpetrated on e Stock Exchange. The denial quickly stored order to the temporary chaos, and though left the market fitful and feverish, yet his things operators were led through channels of violent ought towards the manipulator of the forgery. In ward reaction full prices were freely marked stored, in most instances the market closing eady if not firm."

—A correspondent writes to know if he can old his bank responsible for paying his check er he has notified the Cashier to stop it. 'e answer that he can. In this State the older of a bank check acquires no rights as ainst the bank until it is accepted, the check simply an order for the amount of money ecified, and does not pass title absolutely. nce the drawer of the check can at any time fore its payment countermand his order. In ew York State the law, we believe, is differt. There the banks do accept such notifica- on when there seems to be any sufficient use, and often refuse payment at the request the drawer, but every such bank does so at own risk, and the *bona fide* holder of the eck has a legal remedy which the subseent order of the check-drawer cannot set ide.

—The American Iron and Steel Association their meeting in Philadelphia took occaon to express their opinion on the financial estions of the day. The gentlemen composing this association are leading manufacrs, with extensive experience, whose opinins are of great weight, and although we ay not altogether agree them, we give what ey have to say:

"Since the annual meeting of the association in ptember last, the first session of the Forty-third ngress has convened, and many propositions relaive to the financial situation of the country have en laid before it. While it may be assumed that ngress will wisely legislate upon a question of ch momentous interest to every branch of Americ- industry, it is plainly the privilege of organizaons which represent important industries to make blic declaration of their views and wishes conrning it, to the end that legislators may ive all needful light upon a subject of great perplexity and difficulty. erefore this association submits for consideraon a complete solution of this problem is not, we esume, contemplated; but that it should avail lf of the privilege to state the probable effects on the iron and steel industries of any proposed easures of relief is a duty which it cannot and does not disregard. Especially can it not afford to ignore is duty when the fact is considered that the eneies of American industry are actively and unitedly essing upon the attention of Congress a financial olicy which would narrow the opportunities and wer the wages of American labor, and make what pital we have so timid of investment in all proctive enterprises that the material resources of e country would experience no further developent, and existing schemes of great public moment ould be abandoned. The policy which aims to ocure a further contraction of the currency, or to ntinue the existing contraction, may be honestly elieved in by some true friends of American indusy, but it is a most significant fact that the supporters of this policy mainly come from the ranks of the sporters and non-producers of the country and ose agents. We speak plainly when we say that re is probably not in the country one importer of reign merchandize, or one clamorous petitioner lower duties, who is not also in hearty accord ith the policy of contracting the currency. The reign manufacturer could secure no greater adtage over his American rival than would be afrded him by the adoption of a policy which would eck all American enterprise by withdrawing the ater to move its wheels and the fuel to feed its res."

—The following tables show the prices of old, government bonds, and railway stocks, the various sessions of the New York Stock xchange, during the day. Furnished by uther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth ave:

	Opened.	Closed.
old	112¾	112¾
5s, 1881, coupons	120½	120¾
5s, 1867	118¾	118¾
5s, 1864	120¾	120¾
10s, 1865	119¾	119¾
20s, July	119¾	119¾
20s, 1867	120¾	120¾
20s, 1868	119¾	120
40s	119¾@116	119¼@116
urrency 6s	116½	116¾
. S. 5s, 1881	114¾	114¾

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
February 19, 1874.	A.M.	A.M.	M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Western Union Teleg'h	76¼	76¼	76¾	76¾	76¾	77¼
pacific Mail	42¾	43	43¾	43½	43	43
dams Express	91	....	....	....	....	....
ells-Fargo Express	77½	....	....	78	....	....
merican Express	57½	....	....	57½	....	....
nited States Express	82	....	....	82	....	....
ew York Central	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	....	98¾
ie	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	....	48¾
ichigan Central	91	....	....	91	....	91
ichigan Southern	83¾	....	....	83¾	83½	83½
linois Central	106¾	106¾	....	....	....	....
leveland & Pittsburgh	89	....	....	89	....	....
ittsburgh & Northwestern	59	....	....	59	....	....
o Preferred	77	....	....	77	....	....
ock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	....	....
t. Paul	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½	47½
o Preferred	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
abash	53	53	53	53	53	53
ort Wayne	93	....	....	94	....	93
ago and Mississippi	35½	....	....	35½	....	35½
ago Pacific	36¾	....	....	36¾	36¾	36¾
icago and Alton	107½	....	....	107½	....	....
oston, Hartford & Erie	....	....	....	....	....	7
arlem	135½	135½	....	135	....	....
erre Haute	....	....	....	....	....	14

—Robinson & Co., bankers, Fourth avenue, urnish the following report of active stocks at he Philadelphia Board:

enna. R. R.	51¾
enna. Scrip	98
eighly	57¼
nited Co.'s N. J.	123¾
il Creek	77¾
eighly Valley	59½
. V. R. R. 7-30s	92
entral Transportation	43
mpire Transportation	50½
ittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis	69¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 19, 1874.

REMARKS—The weather is all that could be wished -bright, clear and not uncomfortably cold.

In all our rounds to-day we did not hear of a single new feature in the market calling for special mention. Indeed, we have never known the rulings of trade so uniform as they have been for some days.

Trade is not active, nor will it be until Congress takes some decisive action on the currency question, or the opening of the spring trade.

The rivers are in good navigable order, and freights are being received and shipped daily, causing the landings to have a business-like appearance.

Believing in the adage, "Say what you have to say in the fewest possible words, and be sure to quit when done," we close by giving the receipts of produce for the past twenty-four hours:

Flour, bbls	774	Apples, bbls	176
Cheese, lbs	9,000	Wheat, sks	2,345
Barley, sks	794	Oats, sks	1,562
Butter, pkgs	20	Bacon, lbs	86
Potatoes, bush	1,380		

(The figures on salt got "mad wrong" yesterday. They should have read $1 60 per bbl by the car load and $1 85 in a jobbing way. Mistakes will happen, sir.)

We omit extended quotations to-day, and will give a carefully revised market to-morrow.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY HAY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 19, 1874.

The receipts of baled continue fair and somewhat in excess of the demand. The market rules dull for all grades except prime, for which there is a fair inquiry. Prices have not changed much, if any, since our last report, though the tendency is downward. Prime quotable from $22 to $23; fair $20 to $21; inferior $18 to $19. At Allegheny the run of wagon hay has been large. Market dull and prices lower. Sales ranged from $11 to $25, according to kind and quality.

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 19, 1874.

Following are the ruling jobbers' prices, with the usual discount for large lots:

ull Roll	50@	60	American Cut
oundcake	50@	60	Scotch Snuff
exas	50@	56	Cigarette Snuff
ary	50@	56	Cut and Dry
ouisville Navy	50@	55	Fine Cut
irginia Navy	50@	55	Fine Cut
tlantic Cable	50@	58	

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET. WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 19, 1874.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No.	Cattle. head.	Hogs. No.	Hogs. head.	Sheep. No.	Sheep. head.	Horses No.	Horses head.	Mules No.	Mules head.
Thursday, Feb. 12	694		2,500		1,370		75		17	
Friday, Feb. 13	868		2,900		800		135		31	
Saturday, Feb. 14	1,038		2,900		2,000		60		24	
Sunday, Feb. 15	504		1,700		1,500		....		....	
Monday, Feb. 16	696		1,450		800		45		11	
Tuesday, Feb. 17	1,468		3,300		2,000		45		11	
Wednesday, Feb. 18	300		1,300		4,000		45		....	
Total	6,576		14,455		14,470		405		153	
Last week	7,076		27,066		11,363		504		189	

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No.	Cattle. head.	Hogs. No.	Hogs. head.	Sheep. No.	Sheep. head.	Horses No.	Horses head.	Mules No.	Mules head.
Thursday, Feb. 12	2,640		3,200		2,400		30		102	
Friday, Feb. 13	1,440		4,100		300		60		....	
Saturday, Feb. 14	2,142		3,800		800		120		34	
Monday, Feb. 16	980		3,400		2,000		150		50	
Tuesday, Feb. 17	1,353		1,500		2,800		90		27	
Wednesday, Feb. 18	180		800		4,300		45		11	
Total	7,839		14,700		14,000		495		204	
Last week	6,000		16,000		9,400		495		60	

FREIGHTS.

Since the date of our last report there has been a further reduction in freights from here eastward, which, if we are not mistaken, are lower now than they ever were before. Following are the prevailing rates at this writing:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
New York	$24 ₩ car.	$44 00 ₩ car.	$50 00 ₩ car.
Philadelphia	35 "	35 "	40 "
Baltimore	35 "	30 50 "	31 50 "

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle as will be seen by report above have been somewhat lighter than those of last week, being short some twelve hundred head. The greater part of the cattle in the yards are through stock destined for New York and Philadelphia markets. The run of this kind is heavy, while of those for sale here the run is hardly a fair one. Not much was done in the way of selling the early part of the week, the sales to Tuesday night falling short some 200 head compared with same time last week. The attendance of buyers is good, there being a sufficient number here to take all the stock offering. The feeling is good, the reduction in freights helping the market some, buyers being willing to take hold more freely. The quality of the offering on sale good, some sales of extra cattle having been made as high as 7c per lb. The market rules active and firm at prices about ½c higher than ruled last week. At this writing the most of the stock is changing hands, and the indications are that trade will close firm. Following are the figures at which the different grades are selling:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 75 to $7 00; extra 1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 25 to $6 50; prime 1,200 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 75 to $6 00; fair 1,100 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 00 to $5 25.

Hogs.

The run of hogs this week has been light, falling fully one-third short of the arrivals of last week. The quality of the offerings is generally common and medium grades, very few prime offering on the market. Notwithstanding the falling off in receipts the market is slow, the supply seeming to exceed the demand. Yorkers are very dull, in fact none selling at present, owing to the destruction of the new yards at Jersey City by fire. For Philadelphia hogs, the demand is also light, owing to the fact that the Eastern trade is reported bad and unsatisfactory. At present there is not much life in the trade. Market closed dull at the following figures:

PRICES.

Philadelphia, $6 35 to $6 50; prime Philadelphia, $6 00 to $6 25; Yorkers, $5 25 to $5 40.

Sheep.

The run of sheep this week to time of writing has been fair. The quality of the offerings good. Market active and strong at prices fully ½c higher than last week. At this writing most of the stock in the yards is sold and being shipped out. Trade closes firm at the following figures:

Extra 100 lb fat wool, $6 85 to $7 00; extra 95 lbs fine wool, $6 50 to $6 75; prime 90 lbs fine wool, $6 25 to $6 40; good 85 lbs fine wool, $5 75 to $6 00.

Cattle.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
16	22,330	$5 80	17	20,940	$5 37
3	4,010	6 00	9	2,290	5 75
1	1,020	5 50	60	58,140	5 49
3	2,900	5 25	15	15,060	4 75
2	1,750	3 50	1	1,060	5 25
16	17,500	6 50	17	19,900	4 75
59	75,320	6 40	17	24,890	7 00
19	17,430	6 62½	19	20,580	5 12
16	20,300	5 62	17	21,680	6 00

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD

1	2,560	$6 00	4	4,600	$6 00
1	1,990	4 50	32	41,360	5 25
2	3,560	6 00	82		

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

3	3,105	$5 25	11	9,010	$3 75
3	2,960	4 25	12	12,140	4 75
2	2,290	6 00	1	1,170	5 00
1	1,750	6 25	1	1,420	5 87
7	7,920	4 87	12	16,050	5 50
7	9,010	6 25	4	4,030	5 25
2	2,370	6 00	4	4,270	5 00
1	1,140	6 00	18	20,360	5 50
11	11,730	6 75	1	2,270	4 00
14	15,140	5 00	2	7,450	4 00
4	4,610	4 60	18	20,880	5 75
2	2,040	5 50	3	2,580	3 50
1	1,250	4 50	1	1,310	5 00
2	2,190	5 15	18	18,460	6 05
1	1,020	5 37	16	18,010	5 12
90	15,150	4 50	1	1,140	4 00
16	20,120	6 20	16	20,840	5 87
16	19,850	6 10	60	85,020	6 40

Hogs.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO., SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
171	24,930	$5 30	29	4,020	$5 20
102	6,300	6 15	15	17,640	5 25
102	12,670	5 10	36	5,270	6 60
72	11,940	5 25	106	13,180	5 25
70	9,230	5 25	30	3,180	6 00
25	2,780	5 00	162	24,310	5 50
128	20,510	5 50	55	9,690	5 50
83	7,720	5 30	76	11,270	5 30
81	11,220	6 00	115	10,060	4 87
99	9,270	6 75	99	22,110	7 12
153	22,650	5 00	12	2,270	4 00
119	14,950	5 12	166	15,310	5 00
46	9,030	6 10	56	14,570	5 50
19	22,380	5 40	20	4,770	6 00
19	20,900	5 25	18	4,270	6 25

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & CO., SOLD.

160	19,110	$5 75	21	3,190	$5 35
6	1,090	5 75	62	5,140	5 00
27	3,210	6 04	18	2,710	6 00
166	13,880	4 00	101	14,230	5 00
49	5,240	5 50	70	9,910	5 00
70	14,380	5 50	83	12,190	5 25
105	24,870	5 30	84	12,060	5 40

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO., SOLD.

15	2,420	$5 25	20	3,570	$5 75
5	1,380	5 20	20	4,370	6 00
5	1,350	5 20	16	1,570	5 90
75	8,470	5 30	271	51,540	5 45
150	22,650	5 40	125	11,230	5 45
66	11,840	5 50	24	1,810	5 50
92	15,990	5 50	80	17,440	6 15
73	8,140	5 45	40	12,320	6 40
76	13,860	5 50	11	3,170	6 50
132	27,630	5 60	118	21,650	5 45
9	2,050	5 70	14	4,670	6 37
15	3,250	5 75	37	8,380	5 37
85	19,640	5 70	74	14,090	5 50
102	22,520	5 10	124	19,980	5 30
47	9,170	5 25	27	5,810	6 00
41	10,300	5 25	30	7,220	5 50
36	10,190	6 30	37	7,470	6 20

H. G. INHOFF & CO. BOUGHT.

27	7,510	$6 40	23	9,580	$6 40
47	12,770	6 50	23	7,020	6 50
4	710	6 50	48	11,540	6 50
39	8,170	6 50	101	25,340	6 50
75	7,630	6 50	57	14,130	6 40
44	10,530	6 40	11	2,480	6 40
13	4,540	6 65	71	15,960	6 50
95	24,820	6 45	52	12,750	6 45
87	22,630	6 50	67	14,750	6 45
46	10,780	6 00	27	4,810	6 00
28	6,150	5 75	201	43,990	6 55
91	22,310	6 35	43	12,520	6 45
15	4,540	6 45	71	21,390	6 50
105	23,670	6 40			

Sheep.

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
24	2,880	$5 50	102	8,500	$5 60
141	12,500	5 50	102	8,500	5 60
104	8,740	5 85	99	6,310	4 55
76	7,040	5 50	122	18,960	7 60
106	8,570	6 37½	43	13,730	5 75
91	7,990	5 60	153	15,750	6 62
89	7,190	6 35			

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD.

182	15,730	$6 25	91	7,510	$5 60
82	7,020	5 75	186	17,840	5 85
74	4,740	5 40	49	3,990	5 50
24	2,880	5 00	65	per head	4 00
367	31,060	5 00	197	16,980	5 55
192	16,980	5 10	155	15,970	6 50
166	16,320	6 00	385	39,470	7 15
121	10,850	6 10	140	15,160	6 40

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

98	7,860	$5 25	78	6,330	$5 50
37	3,640	5 25	145	12,950	5 50
255	25,340	5 85	167	13,560	5 00
164	14,380	6 25	51	4,510	6 00
71	6,930	6 12	271	20,770	6 75
610	56,040	6 00	106	8,320	5 50
154	14,410	6 25	70	6,870	5 50

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 19, 1874.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifier—50 cases at	$7 50 ₩ case.
Less quantity	8 00 ₩ case.
Greenback Lye, (50 cases)	3 25 ₩ case.
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	8 00 ₩ case.
Less quantity	8 50 ₩ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	4½@4¾c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	4¾@5c ₩ lb.
Sal soda—25 kegs	2¼c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ₩ lb.
Sal soda—25 bbls	2¼c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ₩ lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	8 c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	9 c ₩ lb.
Copperas—20 bbls	1¼c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	2 c ₩ lb.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3½c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	4 c ₩ lb.
Sulphuric acid	3½c ₩ lb.
Muriatic acid	4½@5c ₩ lb.
Nitric acid	15c ₩ lb.
Chloride calcium	2½c ₩ lb.
Pure alumina	10c ₩ lb.
Lump Alum	3¾@4c ₩ lb.

Terms, cash in 30 days.

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 19, 1874.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, &c.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fence, and brads	$4 25
8d and 9d nails, fence and brads	4 50
6d and 7d nails, fence and brads	4 75
4d and 5d nails	5 00
3d nails	5 75
2d nails	7 00

FINE BLUED.

3d	$7 25
2d	8 00

CASING.

10d to 30d	$5 50
8d and 9d	5 25
6d and 7d	5 75

CLINCH.

Clinch nails	$6 00

CUT SPIKES.

3 to 6 inch	$4 50

BARREL.

¾ inch	$8 25
1 inch	7 25
1¼ inch	6 75
1½ inch	6 25
1¾ inch	5 75
2 inch	5 25
2½ inch	5 00

Tobacco Nails—Fifty cents per keg advance on common cut.

Casing Nails—Seventy-five cents per keg advance on common cut.

Finishing Nails, $1 25 advance from 4d to 40d. 15c in $9 00.

Roofing Nails—Iron, twenty-five cents per keg advance on common cut.

Galvanized, 5 cents per lb advance on Iron.

Tinned, 5d.....per keg, $11 00

6d.....per keg, 12 00

Cooper, all sizes.....per lb 50

In 100 kegs lots and upwards.

TERMS—Less 12½ cents per keg, sixty days. Two per cent, allowed only in case invoices are paid for in ten days from date.

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 19, 1874.

	₩ lb.		₩ lb.
Butter crackers	7 c	Sugar crackers	9½c
Cream crackers	9½c	Water crackers	7 c
Lemon crackers	11½c	N Y water crackers	7 c
Oyster crackers	7 c	Wine crackers	9½c
Soda crackers	7 c	Ginger snaps	12½c

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, February 19, 1874.

Receipts light and prices firm at previous quotations. We quote as follows:

Fine fleece	45@50c	Medium fleeces	45@47c
Tubwashed	45@47c	Common fleece	43@45c
Combing	@50c	Pulled wools	35@37c

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, February 19.—Wheat quiet. Corn quiet at 80c. Barley nominal; Canada held at $2 10.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 19, 1874.

FLOUR—Market dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, weak and lower; No. 1 $1 19; No 2, $1 17 cash, $1 18@1 18¾ seller April; No 3, $1 13¾@1 14. Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed 56¾c, seller March; 57@57¼c, seller April 58c, seller May 62c; rejected 52@53c. Oats dull and lower; No 2 seller 42c cash, 42½c seller March; rejected 39c. Rye scarce and firm; No 2 fresh, 93c. Barley dull; No 1 regular $1 70@1 75; Northwesters $1 86¾; No 2, $1 60@ 62.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal $14 10@14 15 cash or March, $14 25 seller April. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 5½c; short rib sides 7½c. Lard dull and prices are nominal. 8.65@8.70c cash or March, 9c April.

DRESSED HOGS—Market dull at $6 35.

WHISKY—Market steady with moderate demand at 92c.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Beeves—Receipts 790 head, making 2,850 for three days, against 1,950 same time last week. First offering mainly common to good native steers from Chicago. Demand for weak and unsteady, extremely dull, with a strong pressure for further concessions in prices; a number of cargoes remained unsold; sales were at $9 @11 75.

Sheep—Receipts 3,860 head, making 10,800 head for three days, against 8,090 same time last week. Quality ranged poor to prime; demand light, and at a reduction of ¼c; market dragged heavily, with every indication of further decline before the week can be cleared; poorest to best sheep $5 50@7 62.

Swine—Fresh receipts 2,800 head, making 9,650 for three days, against 11,620 for same time last week. No demand for live; dressed quiet, with light call at $6 75@7 50 for city, and $6 50@7 00 for western.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Cotton dull at 16¾c. Flour quiet, superfine Western and State $4 80a 6 25; common to good $6 40@7 40; good to choice $6 90@7 00. Whisky heavy and lower at $1 00@. Wheat quiet; No 2 Chicago $1 50@1 51; No 3 Milwaukee $1 34@1 36. Rye, barley and malt quiet. Corn dull and heavy; inferior to prime new Western mixed 72@73c; common to choice 74@75c. Oats firmer; mixed Western 60@62c; white 61@62½c. Hay, hops, and groceries unchanged. Petroleum—crude firmer at 12½c; refined quiet at 15¾@15¾c. Pork quiet at $18 50@19. Beef active; plain mess $8 50@9 00; extra mess unchanged. Lard quiet at 9¾@9¾c. Lard heavy at 9¾@9¾c. Butter firm at 26@28c. Cheese unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 19.—Cotton, flour and corn quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 40@1 45. Oats steady at 46@48c. Rye firmer; No. 1, $1 01a 1 03. Barley steady; No 1, $1 80@1 85. Pork dull at $18. Lard quiet; steam 9¾c; kettle 10c. Bulk meats heavy; shoulders 5½c; clear rib 7½c; clear 7¾a 7¾c. Bacon dull; small sales at 8¾@8¾c. Hogs steady; light $5 10@5 90; heavy $5 30@5 75; receipts 1,402, shipments 1,560. Whisky steady at 91c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 19.—The jobbing trade continues to improve, but buyers are not operating with their usual liberality. Cotton goods steady, but quiet in first hands; jobbing quotations irregular in some makes. Cottonades selling more freely. Prints fairly active. Percales and printed cambrics selling well. Dress goods in better demand. The "Daily Bulletin" says: "Millinery piece goods are selling very low at auction."

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 42½; No. 2, $1 19¾. Oats steady with moderate demand; No 2, 40c. Corn steady with moderate demand; No 2 mixed 56c. Rye dull; No 1, 86c. Barley—demand fair and market firm; No 2, $1 80.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.—Petroleum steady; crude 11¾@11¾c; refined 14¾c. Flour quiet and weak; superfine $5 75; State, Ohio and Indiana extra family $7 75a8 25. Wheat dull; red $1 70a1 72; white $1 90. Rye 86c. Corn dull; yellow new 76c; old 78c. Oats steady at 60a65c. Whisky unchanged.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 19.—Flour and oats quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No 2 white Wabash $1 61; amber Michigan $1 47¾; seller March $1 48, seller April $1 52. Corn steady with moderate demand; high mixed 64½c; new 60c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 19.—Cotton firmer at 15¾ 16¾c. Flour and wheat nominal. Corn 71a72c. Oats dull at 52a56c. Provisions lower. Pork 18¼a 18 19¼. Bulk shoulders 5¾a6c; clear rib 7¾c; clear 8¾a9c. Lard 9¾a10¾c. Whisky lower at 93½c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾.

NEW YORK, February 19, 1874.

Treasury disbursements $203,000. Customs receipts $624,000.

MONEY

easy at 4a5 per cent. on stocks, and 3a4 per cent. on governments. Prime discount 5¾a7 per cent.

STERLING

dull and firm at $4 84¾a4 85 for sixty days, and $4 88 for sight.

GOLD

ranged at 112¾@112¾, and closed at 112¾. Carrying rates 2a4. Clearings $23,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

closed firm.

U. S. coupons, 1881	121	5-20s, '67	120½
5-20s, '65	118¾	5-20s, '65	119½
5-20s, '64	119¾	10-40s	112¾
5-20s, '65	120¾	New 5s	114¾
5-20s, '65, new	120	Currency 6s	116¾

STATE BONDS

active in Tennessee, old and new, and in Mississippi 6s; rest steady.

Missouri	95	Virginia, old	36¾
Tennessee, old	57	North Carolina, old	28
Tennessee, new	56¾	North Carolina, new	19
Virginia, new	42		

STOCKS

firm throughout the day, with an advance of 1 per cent. in Western Union; other changes small. The market closed at about the highest point of the day. Sales between ten and two o'clock 72,000 shares, of which 30,000 were Western Union, 6,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 St. Joseph, 3,500 Wabash, and 3,000 North west. Railway mortgages firm. The assent of all the holders of the Chesapeake and Ohio 6 per cent. bonds has been obtained, and the company is now ready to fund the past due coupons.

Boston	110¾	St. Paul preferred	74¾
W. U. Telegraph	77¾	Toledo & Wabash	52
Quicksilver	33	Do preferred	89
Adams Express	95½	Fort Wayne	93
Wells, Fargo & Co	77	Terre Haute	14
American Express	64¾	Do preferred	33½
U. S. Express	73¾	Chicago and Alton	111¾
Pacific Mail	43	Do preferred	114
New York Central	98¾

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Friday, February 20, 1874.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, February 19, 1874.

	Cents.
Boseacd, H., Plaingrove, Pa.	3
Bruckman, Mr., Buchanan, Pa.	3
Cornell, Thos., Cumberland, Md.	3
Copeland & Co., A. B., Parnassus, Pa.	3
Clark & Bro., Geo. A., New York	3
Gibson, D., Liberty, Ind.	2
Hempfield, James, City, Pa.	3
Orr, Fanny, Oil City, Pa.	3
Smith, Annie, Philadelphia, Pa.	2

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

An Effort to Suppress Coal Thieves.

The New York and Cleveland Gas and Coal Company have been quite extensive sufferers from the depredations of men, women and children who are in the habit of jumping on coal trains when they are moving slowly and throwing off coal which confederates gather up. The Company have determined to put a stop to these operations and one of their employees had arrested two men named Carl Krauser and Conrad Orr, whom he caught in the act of stealing. They have been committed to jail to await a hearing.

Meeting of the Committee on City Property, Allegheny.

The Allegheny Committee on City Property held a meeting in Select Council Chamber last evening, at which a former act increasing the rent of the Postoffice rooms from $5,000 to $2 500 per annum was reconsidered, and the rent finally fixed at $1,600 per annum.

The Committees on fixing up the vaults, and on Diamond scales each reported progress.

The room at the south west corner of the third floor of City Hall, was devoted to the uses of the Fire Department, that at the north west corner to the Health offices and two rooms at the south west corner of the second floor to the Poor Board.

After appointing a sub committee to examine the fourth ward engine house the Committee adjourned.

Willkins Township Election.

The following officers were elected on Tuesday:

School Directors—Allen Kirkpatrick, three years; John McKelvey, three years; John W. Milligan, two years: Thomas McKee, one year.

Assessor—Charles Gilmore.

Supervisors—Ephrain Smith, Robert Milligan.

District of the Peace—James P. Lane, Samuel Dalzell.

Auditors—John Black, Joseph Milligan.

Treasurer—John Sheaffer.

Constable—Adam Lindsay.

Judge of Election—First Precinct, John C. Paul: Second Precinct, Chas. Gilmore.

Inspectors—First Precinct, David L. Dickson, Cyrus Riley.

Precinct Assessor—Jeremiah Buzzard.

The United States Attorneyship.

Col. Thomas M. Bayne, of this city, is an applicant for the office of United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, made vacant by the death of Mr. Swoope. Col. Bayne, although comparatively a young man, has had large experience at the bar, having filled for several years past, with credit and fidelity, the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Allegheny county. Prepared to sustaining the latter office, he had practised successfully for a number of years, and stands high as a member of the bar. His private character is unexceptionable, and his legal qualifications are unquestionable. He is an active and energetic worker, a forcible and fluent speaker, and is ardently devoted to his profession. As a Democratic politician, he has been steadfast and true and has always taken his full share of work when work was required to be done. Should Col. Bayne be appointed he would undoubtedly prove a very capable and efficient officer.

The Twenty-third of February a Legal Holiday.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In answer to numerous inquiries, and in order that the public may be properly informed on the subject, upon consultation with the President of the Clearing House Association I have deemed it proper to publish the following section of the act approved 2d April, 1873:

"Whenever the first day of January, twenty-second day of February, the fourth day of July, or the twenty-fifth day of December, shall, either of them, occur on Sunday, the following day, Monday, shall be deemed and declared a public holiday; and all bills of exchange, bank checks, drafts or promissory notes falling due on either of the Monday's so observed as holiday, shall be due and payable on the Saturday preceding such holidays; and such Mondays, so observed, shall, for all purposes whatever, as regards the presentation for payment or acceptance, and of the protesting and giving notice of the dishonor of bills of exchange, bank checks, drafts or promissory notes made after the passage of this act, be treated and considered as is the first day of the week commonly called Sunday." It will be seen by this that Monday, the 23d day of February, is a legal holiday, and notes, etc., must be paid on the previous Saturday.

The Clearing House will also be closed on the 23d of February.

S. F. VON BONNHORST, Manager.

ALLEGHENY CITY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Names of Members Appointed.

The following Republican Executive Committee for Allegheny City, to serve for the ensuing year, has been appointed:

First Ward—H. M. Long, William D. Bois, Alexander Hanna and James Caldwell.

Second Ward—Alfred Slack, George D. Riddle, William Stuart, W. H. Dunlap, John M. Jeers and Thomas Ward.

Third Ward—Walter Kelley, James D. Walker, Arthur Hobson, James Marshall, G. P. Belstein, Jr., H. K. Tyler and A. Nevin.

Fourth Ward—Peter Shields, W. William C. Smythe, Joshua Patterson, Hugh McNeill, John A. Myler and John Megraw.

Fifth ward—Wm. Faulkner, Thomas Jones, Wm. M. Clancy and W. J. Caughey.

Seventh ward—C. C. Hax, John Haworth, James Dewhurst, Frank Huff, A. G. Price and John Bollen, Jr.

Eighth ward—Geo. Moul, F. H. Eggers, H. Nesmith, Samuel McRoberts, William Oakley and John Williams.

Ninth ward—Joseph Chiverton, Thomas B. Jones, W. R. Canham and David Davis.

Tenth ward—Geo. W. Day, J. O. S. Golden, T. F. Grubbs and Geo. Snamon.

Eleventh ward—C. H. Hartmann, T. Wachob, W. G. Stubbs and C. H. Clement.

THE WAR AGAINST WHISKY.

Inaugurating the Ohio Temperance Movement in Pittsburgh.

Pursuant to call a meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Christian Association, by ladies and others favorable to the Ohio temperance movement. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Hill, and after prayer the Rev. Mr. Dermott was elected President and Miss L. E. Beeson Secretary.

On taking the chair Rev. Dermett said: The sale of intoxicating liquors is doing more to retard the coming of Christ's Kingdom than all other evils. It is striking at the root of all religion, is undermining the moral foundation of society. The women in Ohio have organized, and are now going from one saloon to another praying and beseeching the liquor dealers to desist the ruinous business. And they have not gone in their own strength but in the strength of God. We feel that what the women in Ohio have done you, equiped with the strength of Almighty God, may also do, and we know that the people here will protect and encourage you in the undertaking. But first look to God for His blessing, and then go forward in the work, leaving the results in His hands.

After some discussion it was decided to meet again, for prayer and consultation, on Monday next at 2½ o'clock P. M., in the rooms of the Christian Alliance.

The Secretary was instructed to request the pastors of the churches in Pittsburgh and Allegheny to announce the meeting for Monday next from their pulpits, and to urge upon the women of their congregation the importance of this work.

Meeting adjourned with benediction.

CITY FINANCES.

Meeting of the Committee—The Appropriation Ordinance not Reached.

The Finance Committee of our City Councils met yesterday afternoon and in the absence of Col. Phillips, who is confined to his house by sickness, Mr. McClung accepted the chair.

Col. Roberts the engineer who was engaged to examine, estimate and report on the work already done in the new water works submitted the result. The report is noted elsewhere.

The committee considered several bills, and a communication from H. W. Oliver, Jr., Esq., relative to his liability as bail for Captain William May, formerly tax collector in the Eleventh ward, who is "short" in his account with the city treasury. Mr. Oliver was joint bail with Mr. Thomas Graham, and a house of the latter was attached for his share. A committee, however, released the house and it was sold, and now nothing, it appears, can be had from Mr. Graham. Under the circumstances Mr. Oliver thinks that he should not be asked to pay more than his share of the loss—$1,008. Action on the subject was deferred.

THE BOARD OF VIEWERS,

The following communication was read, accepted and ordered to be filed:

To the Finance Committee:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, on behalf of Viewers of Street Improvements of the city, would respectfully request your committee to add to appropriation of surveys, or other committee, sufficient money to pay the salaries of the members of this Board—amounting to $4,500 per annum. The Engineer can place the same upon the pay-roll monthly, as the same are subject to approval, &c. Heretofore the Engineer placed this Board upon his pay-roll, but the warrants were drawn upon Appropriation No. 13, contingent fund, and no funds being there, no pay has been received for over five months. Respectfully,

ROBERT VAN DEVEERS, President.

A motion was made to proceed with the consideration of the appropriation ordinance, but it was deferred till to-day, when the committee will meet at 2 P. M.

COLLISS CRESHOLM an employe on the Pan Handle Railroad who boards at No. 99 Wylie avenue, was Wednesday night violently precipitated from a car by a brake chain giving way. His injuries are not serious.

TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENTS.

VALUATIONS OF 1873 AND 1874 CONTRASTED.

Total Values in the Several Districts of the County.

Percentage of Increase Over Assessments of 1873.

An Interesting Tabular Statement.

We are indebted to Augustus Beckert, Esq., County Commissioner for the following carefully prepared statement of the triennial assessments for 1874, in the several wards, boroughs and townships throughout the county. The valuations for 1873 are given by way of comparison, and the increase in each district, as well as the rate per cent. of increase in each. The last column of figures shows the total valuations as revised, and these are the valuations upon which the tax will be levied. It will be observed that the values returned by the assessors, in the city of Pittsburgh, have mostly been accepted as correct. The wards in which the figures have been revised are the First, Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh, Seventeenth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh and Thirty-fifth. In Allegheny the returns were not so satisfactory, and the only wards *not* revised were the Second and Tenth. Very little change was made in the boroughs, but the township assessments were in many instances extremely low, and were revised and increased by the Commissioners.

The valuations in the city of Pittsburgh have been increased from $22,903,949 in 1873, to $176,094,839. The lowest per cent. of increase in this city is 271, for the Ninth ward; and the highest 1791, for the Nineteenth ward.

In Allegheny, the increase over the assessment of last year has been $41,270,035—or $62,804,185 for 1874, against $9,565,484 in 1873. The lowest per cent. is in the Eighth ward, 239; and the highest in the Tenth ward, 1,067.

In the boroughs, the figures have been raised from $1,421,715, to $15,846,638; and in the townships from $10,375,118, to $17,068,646. The increase made by the Commissioners, as a Board of Revision, over the amounts returned by the Assessors, is as follows:

Pittsburgh	$ 6,064,684
Allegheny	12,053,656
Boroughs	1,424,965
Townships	46,598,159
Total	$65,145,774
Return by Assessors	196,358,064
Total revised value	$324,504,338

There is but one district not returned—the Thirty-seventh ward. This ward was taken from Wilkins township, and as it did not come under the control of the city until the first of January last, the assessors did not begin their work until after that date, and have not yet completed their assessments. Of the old valuation of Wilkins township, ($545,490,) about $200,000 were included in the new ward, which should be taken into account in estimating the increase and the per centage in Wilkins township.

The percentage column furnishes a very interesting study. On the presumption that the new valuations are as nearly correct as they can be made, the inequalities of the old become apparent. The increase varies all the way from 21 per cent. in Neville township to 1,791 per cent. in the Nineteenth ward. In what are known as the old wards of the city, with two or three exceptions, the increase is not more than half as large as in the "rural wards" from the Eighteenth to the Twenty-third ward, inclusive, the increase is larger than in any other part of the city.

As has been stated recently in our columns the mill age for county purposes is not to be increased, so that the increased valuation will not change the aggregate amount of taxes to be collected. Those who have been assessed at disproportionately low rates, however, will have a little more to pay; while others will get off with a little less.

Following are the figures:

PITTSBURGH

DISTRICTS.	WARDS.	1873.	1874. Valuation.	Increase.	Total Value as Revised.
		$	$		$
1st	1	1,529,950	7,062,215	5,532,265	8,804,018
2d	2	1,439,615	7,900,000	6,460,385	7,900,000
3d	3	1,209,184	15,000,000	13,790,816	15,000,000
4th	4	1,873,908	10,350,698	8,476,792	10,350,698
5th	5	1,191,407	6,000,000	4,808,593	6,000,000
6th	6	786,429	4,226,322	3,427,914	5,281,940
7th	7	1,614,543	7,000,000	5,385,457	4,084,000
8th	8	693,095	3,460,326	2,767,242	3,460,326
9th	9	1,104,464	5,586,929	4,482,465	4,311,344
10th	10	654,913	2,664,964	1,950,051	2,664,964
11th	11	1,179,952	5,000,000	3,820,048	5,000,000
12th	12	1,179,952	10,884,926	9,624,974	10,884,926
13th	13	454,815	4,894,436	4,439,621	4,894,436
14th	14	1,280,281	6,000,000	4,719,719	6,000,000
15th	15	514,519	4,967,926	4,453,280	4,967,926
16th	16	556,000	4,000,000	3,444,000	4,000,000
17th	17	800,992	5,349,500	4,548,512	5,349,500
18th	18	1,210,167	6,693,727	5,483,560	6,693,727
19th	19	408,310	4,884,434	4,476,124	4,884,434
20th	20	1,259,570	5,000,000	3,740,430	5,000,000
21st	21	373,868	6,534,140	6,161,272	6,534,140
22d	22	1,000,000	7,000,000	6,000,000	7,000,000
23d	23	342,643	3,993,661	3,650,818	3,993,661
24th	24	1,129,912	4,000,000	2,870,088	4,000,000
25th	25	508,641	4,448,152	3,939,458	4,448,152
26th	26	1,144,415	4,000,000	2,855,585	4,000,000
27th	27	213,600	1,423,451	1,210,251	1,626,269
28th	28	1,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000
29th	29	431,773	3,942,035	3,510,262	3,942,035
30th	30	1,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
31st	31	100,302	948,640	848,338	948,640
32d	32	1,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
33d	33	231,559	1,616,592	785,033	1,616,592
34th	34	275,582	1,220,340	946,758	1,220,340
35th	35	1,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000
36th	36	250,562	1,109,749	859,187	1,109,749
37th	37				
Total		22,903,949	176,030,155	147,366,206	176,094,839

ALLEGHENY.

WARDS.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	Total.
1st	1,287,594	6,331,141	4,943,547	356	8,230,685							
2d	1,651,677	7,905,429	6,007,253	405	9,656,912							
3d	1,434,855	7,905,429	6,500,784	453	9,145,754							
4th	1,434,855	7,905,429	6,500,784	453	9,145,754							
5th	1,630,400	4,942,542	3,312,142	203	7,909,067							
6th	940,000	2,750,000	1,810,000	192	4,750,000							
7th	443,963	1,608,480	2,164,513	487	3,651,972							
8th	1,111,515	3,000,000	1,888,485	169	5,000,000							
9th	255,215	1,504,345	1,249,130	490	2,708,163							
10th	1,000,000	3,000,000	2,000,000	200	5,000,000							
11th	195,064	1,631,701	1,425,547	731	1,988,762							
Total		9,765,484	50,838,519	41,270,035								62,804,185

BOROUGHS.

McKeesport	1,272,960	1,273,960	1	18	3,273,806	
Braddocks	109,294	1,075,382	966,088	883	1,075,382	
Elizabeth	111,959	1,000,000	888,041	793	1,000,000	
Sewickley	165,249	1,287,000	1,117,751	676	1,283,000	
Sharpsburg	1,000,000	1,767,200	767,200	76	1,767,200	
W. Elizabeth	48,758	353,870	305,063	626	364,645	
Wilkinsburg	1,000,000	1,000,000	70,960	7	1,000,000	
Millvale	146,694	806,902	660,118	450	1,040,200	
Bellevue	75,000	1,000,000	925,000	1,233	1,000,000	
Etna	71,373	710,888	639,515	897	710,888	
Mansfield	73,261	73,261	1,200	1	73,261	
Carrick	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	
Etna	174,281	1,446,895	1,272,582	730	1,446,895	
Total	1,421,715	14,422,360	9,726,872	76	15,846,638	

TOWNSHIPS.

Lest	148,444	990,077	841,973	300	2,360,968	
Elizabeth	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,962,000	196	2,000,000	
Plum	310,566	1,276,274	1,068,079	527	2,274,288	
Penn	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	100	2,000,000	
Pitcairn	1,000,294	1,606,568	1,145,494	248	2,58 564	
Mifflin	581,624	1,000,000	3,327,362	571	4,000,000	
Versailles	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100	1,445,023	
Moon	294,957	541,297	316,340	141	1,023,951	
Franklin	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	
Baldwin	967,500	3,121,650	2,580,984	262	4,000,000	
Collier	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	
McCandless	163,403	340,729	214,711	186	1,362,916	
East Deer	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100	2,148,500	
U. St. Clair	1,000,000	477,872	253,130	112	2,150,421	
N. Fayette	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100	2,000,000	
Neville	40,113	73,148	19,035	21	305,240	
Shaler	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,304	100	2,000,000	
Fawn	78,174	344,411	266,237	340	841,277	
Wilkins	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	
Patton	739,341	1,949,879	1,160,246	484	1,950,820	
S. Versailles	204,727	480,622	188,906	61	1,441,866	
S. Heron	255,707	480,622	224,915	87	1,441,866	
Clear Iron	323,812	1,756,345	1,432,533	442	2,512,690	
Findley	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	
Reserve	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	100	2,000,000	
Pine	707,333	581,637	474,304	441	1,872,446	
Ohio	270,800	2,988,368	2,104,084	1141	2,988,368	
Indiana	270,800	1,804,286	1,433,486	530	4,173,289	
Aleppo	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	
S. Fayette	492,100	1,635,000	1,142,900	231	4,905,104	
Kennedy	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100	1,000,000	
Crescent	42,581	122,784	80,203	187	306,960	
Richland	140,982	1,000,000	859,018	609	1,000,000	
Union	191,887	902,340	710,453	361	1,353,514	
Hampton	96,799	1,000,000	903,201	933	1,000,000	
Stowe	144,734	1,206,782	1,062,048	736	1,206,782	
	10,375,118	51,070,487	38,945,007		97,068,646	

RECAPITULATION.

	1873.	1874. Valuation.	Increased Valuation.	Total Revised Valuation.
Pittsburgh	22,903,949	170,030,155	147,366,206	176,094,839
Allegheny	9,565,484	50,838,519	41,270,035	62,804,185
Boroughs	1,421,715	14,422,360	9,726,872	15,846,638
Townships	10,375,118	51,070,487	38,945,007	97,068,646
Total	44,026,266	286,358,554	237,308,120	352,504,338

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

"Martha," at Library Hall.

A finer audience, in every essential element, than the one which assembled at Library Hall last evening, is rarely collected together in any city. The hall was crowded in all parts, little vacant space being unoccupied in the lobbies.

When the Gounod Club first presented the opera of "Martha," on the evening of the 10th inst., a criticism was prepared for these columns, setting forth the merits and demerits of the performance, as they appeared to the writer. To many of the points taken, objection was made by friends of the singers, that they were too severe. A second hearing of the work, and under rather more favorable circumstances for those on the stage, demonstrated quite clearly, we think, that nothing in the criticism could, with due consideration for honest expression of carefully formed judgment, have been ignored, or put in a milder form than the facts alluded to were noted last evening, some not so glaring, others exaggerated. The audience, however, willingly overlooked all shortcomings, and were fervent in applauding what was worthy of applause.

The chorus cannot be praised too highly. It would have redeemed a far worse performance, and brought it up to a fair level of merit. The equal of this chorus has never been heard on our stage; and it is a question whether New York ever produced a better.

The instrumentation of the Germania orchestra was an improvement on the previous effort, the bass having kept within bounds.

The Gounod Club is entitled to much credit for its pains-taking effort to furnish Pittsburgh with a first class musical entertainment participated in by home artists only. And the encouragement they have received from the public should stimulate them to still greater efforts in the same direction.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Messrs. Baker and Farron had a goodly audience to see and hear them in their pictures of German life on the Mississippi, in the play of "Chris and Lena." They are excellent dialect actors, and with their songs and duets keep the people in good humor from first act to last scene. The Opera House company give them excellent support.

To-night the two "stars" are to have their benefit, when "Chris and Lena" will be repeated. They deserve a full house.

On Monday evening of next week, Mrs. James A. Oates, the brilliant little singer of leading parts in comic opera, with her company, will begin a short engagement.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

As usual, there was a big crowd at this theater, last night, when a new programme was offered for the delectation of the habitues. The box trick, the full variety olio, and the dramatic sketch, were all received with much enthusiasm. A fine programme for to-night.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

Opinion of Engineer Milnor Roberts.

Examination of the Work Done.

No Frauds to be Discovered

Slight Modifications Proposed—Half a Million to be Saved—Harmony and Unity in Engineer's Department Necessary.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee held yesterday afternoon, W. Milnor Roberts Esq., who some two months since was engaged to examine and report upon the estimates and work done in the new Water Works, made his report. The report is very voluminous and covers some one hundred and *fifty* pages of foolscap. Before one half of the report was read the committee concluded to defer it until to-day and take up other business: Following is a condensation of the report:

STATEMENTS OF MR. ROBERTS.

1. That while he would have recommended a somewhat different arrangement of the foundations in the new Water Works at Negley's Run, he does not undertake to pronounce them unsafe, nor is he willing to take the responsibility of pronouncing them perfectly safe unless some additional safeguard is provided, which he is of the opinion can be obtained by means of heavy, close piling, driven all around the outside of the walls.

2. He is of the opinion that one pair of the large engines is more than sufficient for many years to come, and suggests that one pair be dispensed with, and that instead of fifty-inch force mains to supply the reservoirs, that thirty-six-inch mains be used.

3. He recommends retaining the three reservoirs at Brilliant Hill, Hiland avenue and Herron's Hill, and suggests some modifications in their present construction to save cost, and that they may be arranged at first for a less depth of water than may be needed at some future time, as a measure of economy as well as safety.

4. The measurement of the work done at the three reservoirs shows no material difference, compared with the Engineer's estimates, excepting in the Hiland avenue reservoir, where a difference appears of about seven per cent. between the present careful measurement and the current monthly estimates of the engineers to January 1, 1874, a large part of which the engineers claim to have been properly allowed to the contractors.

EXPENDITURES.

The amount of payments to three reservoirs to January 1, was:

Brilliant Hill	$ 99,839
Hiland Avenue	81,866
Herron's Hill	31,190
Total	$212,595

The amount paid on foundations to January 1st, 1874, was to John Douglas, engineer, $23,981 47; paid out under direction of the Mechanical Engineer, $81,424 96. Total, $105,406 43.

Amount of contract for two pairs of large engines:

One pair	$433,000
One pair	375,000
Total	$798,000

Amount paid on engines to January 1, 1874:

First pair	$168,067 59
Second pair	90,863 29
Total	$259,530 88

Gross amount estimated on engines to February 1, 1873:

First pair	$198,329 42
Second pair	113,579 07
	$311,908 49

PIPES.

Amount of pipes contracted for, 11,066 tons of regular pipes at $63 to $53 50 per ton, and 300 tons special pipes at $110 per ton. Total amount of contract $9,9,108 75.

Amount of pipes made to January 1st, 1874.

	Tons.
Regular pipes	6,863
Special pipes	187
Pipes laid to same date—	
Regular pipes	4,133
Special pipes	116

Total value of pipes estimated $284,149 34
Total amount paid to January 1st—1874 $265,725 11

Amount paid for laying 10 77-100 miles of pipe in 1873, including cost of materials used at joints, and labor of excavating and laying, $58,501 65; and $3,465 per mile, or $37,365 (instead of $103) per foot lineal of pipe laid, which cost compares with other cities advantageously for Pittsburgh.

Mr. Roberts says it is safe to assume that half a million of dollars can be saved in the present expenditures in connection with the foundations, buildings, engines, boilers, force mains and reservoirs, and still secure ample provision for a full supply of water.

Finally, the report winds up by saying: "It is due to the citizens of Pittsburgh, as well as to the engineers in charge of the works, to state, that I have seen no evidence of an intention to defraud the city. It is equally imperative to state the fact that the want of harmony and the lack of unity of design in the plans between the two principal departments of the new water works, have placed the affairs in an awkward position. No harmonious or economical progress can be anticipated until this peculiar condition of things shall be remedied by the property authority.

The report shows that the reservoirs are going on under one system, while the water works and engine house at the river are going on under another system, each having a separate head, and that they do not match each other. The reservoirs are being constructed in accordance with the general plans recommended by Messrs. Chesbrough and Lane, civil engineers; but the plans at the river have been changed, and have rendered much heavier and more costly engines adopted, and arranged to pump the water at one lift to the Hiland avenue reservoir, 336 feet high, instead of first pumping it to Brilliant Hill reservoir, 228 feet high. One pair of the large engines is about half done, and the other about one-fourth done.

THE PIPES AND ENGINES.

The report commends the system of the pipe manufacture, the inspection, weighing, testing, delivering, &c., as being good, and speaks of the pipes made, as of a superior quality. They are made at the foundry of Wm. Smith, of our city. The work done at the reservoirs, so far as they have progressed, has been well done. The contractors have not slighted it in any respect; but some modifications for the finishing of them are suggested.

The workmanship on the large engines is referred to in favorable terms, but the report indicates that the engines are much larger and more costly than was necessary.

The principal difficulty seems to have been the want of concert of action which has lain in charge of all the operation, so as to secure a harmonious whole without any useless expenditures.

LIST OF PATENTS.

Issued from the United States Patent Office to the Citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Following is the list of patents issued from the United States Patent office to citizens of the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, for the week ending February 12, 1874, and furnished for the COMMERCIAL from the office of J. McC. Perkins & Co., counsellors at law and solicitors for American and foreign patents, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

Securing Cap-Plates to Lock-Cases—Barthel Erbe, Pittsburgh, Application filed December 1, 1873.

Car-Brake—George Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh, Application filed December 27, 1873.

Wood-Stove Heater—John C. Frazier, West Alexander, Application filed August 1, 1873.

Well-Tube Clamp—Ephriam Shaw and Joseph H. Beatty, Tarr Farm, Application filed November 1, 1873.

Device for Detaching Horses—Israel L. Landis, Lancaster.—Case D. Application filed January 2, 1874.

Piston-Packing—Andrew J. Isler, Brownsville. Application filed January 5, 1874.

Mail-Bag Catch—Michael Wylie, Towanda, assignor of one-half his right to John M. Rahm, same place. Application filed December 26, 1873.

Car-Starter—David Warren, Gettysburg. Application filed December 11, 1873.

Machine for Dressing Slate Frames—Thomas W. Parry, Slatington. Application filed October 11, 1873.

Telegraph Insulator—Peter Eby, Salisbury township, near Kinzer Postoffice, Lancaster county. Application filed August 5, 1873.

Portable Caisson for Repairing Vessels—James Brown, Chester. Application filed December 10, 1873.

Farm Gate—William Bowman, Stoystown. Application filed October 11, 1873.

Grate—Joseph D. Slichter, Reading. Application filed December 16, 1873.

OHIO.

Safety Car—J. T. Story, Cleveland.

Feed Water Heater for Steam Fire Engines—J. Vandevelds, Cleveland.

Bias Marking Gage and Ruler—E. Church, Cleveland.

Air Brake for Railroad Cars—M. Champion, Cleveland.

Head Block for Vehicle—P. M. Gutches, Galena.

Wagon-Brake—R. Brown and W. M. Groze, Dayton.

Bobbin Holder for Sewing Machines—R. T. Gillespie, Millport.

Device for Promoting Combustion in Furnaces—D. T. Casement, Painesville.

Carpet Fastener—G. Gerardin, Galion.

Nut Lock—W. M. Spacht, Dunkirk.

Stove Leg—J. Ziegler, Dayton.

Furnace for Steam Boilers—D. T. Casement, Painesville.

Lifting Jack—J. T. Guthrie, Leesburg.

Window Sash—H. C. Burk, New Cumberland.

Double Acting Force Pump—D. F. Casey, Harrisonville.

Manufacture of Steel—Thos. Brooks, Canton.

RE-ISSUES.

Top-Prop Block—Sarah L. and Beader and Simon Berry, Urbana.

Mechanical Movement for Operating Throttle-Valves—E. Nicholson, Cleveland.

Shooting Affray at Irwin's Station.

A saloon keeper named Simpson Shivers and an Irish customer had a disagreement on Wednesday concerning their account, in the former's saloon at Irwin's Station. The differing parties decided to settle their difficulty with pistols, and commenced firing at each other. Shivers, who is said to have been the aggressive party, and to have fired first, received two shots, one entering his chin and the other his breast. Both wounds are of a very serious nature.

The marksman did not attempt to escape, but delivered himself to an officer, and is now confined in the Greensburg jail.

THE CITY TAXES.

Work of the Board of Revision.

Further List of Exempted Property.

More Relief for the Masses.

At the meeting of the Board of Revision yesterday, Mr. Nobis in the chair, Mr. Charles B. Strain, chairman of the Special Committee, reported prices per foot front in the Fifth ward, which were adopted.

The list of hitherto exempt property in this ward, is as follows:

Grace church, Webster avenue	$26,025
Zion Evangelical church, High street	14,400
German Lutheran church, High street	71,000
Welsh Baptist church, High street	7,350
Calvin, Webster avenue	14,000
Welsh Independent church, Ross street	18,000
Allegheny county court house	725,000
Hardesty school house, Webster avenue	12,000
Thomas Fawcett property	19,000
PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.	
Lot 619x140, 350 feet front	216,650
2 sheds 58x20; 42x35	10,000
3 story brick building	10,000
6 tracks 619 feet long, double	4 928 00
1 track 296 feet long double	354 00
Total heretofore exempted	938,135

Mr. Sims, of the Third ward committee, asked and obtained leave to add the following to the schedule of exempt property previously reported:

Sixth Presbyterian church $67,350

On motion, Mr. C. B Strain was substituted for Mr. J. Reese on the Fourteenth ward committee.

The report of the Seventeenth ward Committee, Mr. J. McClure, chairman, was next presented. After the reading of the schedule it was, on motion of Mr. Bierman referred back to a special committee, consisting of Messrs. Bierman, Lewis and McElroy for further revision.

The following is a schedule of property heretofore exempt in the Seventeenth ward, as reported by the ward committee:

School building Fortieth and Butler streets	$ 40,500
School building Hatfield street	14,000
Butler street M. E. Church	40,500
German Methodist Church, Fortieth and Butler streets	5,500
St. Johns Episcopal Church, Main and Butler streets	31,000
German M. E. Church, Fortieth street	7,000
Forty fourth street German Church	11,360
Seventh U. P. Church, Fortieth and Butler streets	41,000

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Lot 276x290, Forty-sixth street	$ 27,600
Lot 96x120, Forty-fifth street	4,800
Lot 72x110, Forty-sixth street	3,600
Brick church, Linhart	35,000
Brick parsonage	7,000
Brick school house	2,000
Brick convent building	3,000

ST. MARY'S CEMETERY.

50 acres land, $12,000	$ 460,000
Small brick house	1,200

ALLEGHENY CEMETERY.

280 acres land, $17,000	$3,360,000
Stone gateways and offices	75,000
1 stone dwelling	8,000
1 two-story brick	2,500
3 small frame houses	4,000
Washington Graveyard	14,000
Church Home, Fortieth street and Penn avenue	42,000
St. Francisca's Hospital, Forty-fourth street	106,000
United States Arsenal	11,800

CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Lot 26x80, Forty-fourth street and Calvin street	1,700
One brick engine house	10,000
Engine Vigilant, No. 6	4,500
Hose reel	600
1,500 feet hose	1,950
Three horses	7,650

CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Lot 25x100, Forty-third and Butler	$1,500
Brick station house	3,000

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

22,106 feet track, 66c per foot	$14,377 60

CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY.

15,736 feet track, 33c per foot	$ 5,157 60
22,000 ties	22,000 00
210 horses	21,000 00
4 omnibuses	2,000 00
Total exempted property	$4,848,835 20

Mr. Irvin offered the following:

Resolved, That committees making their reports shall state in their schedules the difference from last year's report. Lost.

The following communication was read by the Secretary, and on motion, received and filed:

SIR—I understand that your Board contem